Former Ninth and Tenth Cavalrymen Serve as Officers of Villa and Carranza; Chicago Boy a Captain; Men Promoted to Majorship from Ranks; Country Favors Race Men Who Have Ability; Beaver on General Calles' Staff.

Chicago Defender 7/8/16

Mexico City, Mexico, April 7.—The American race man is not unwelcomed in Mexico. During the revolution they have been found fighting on both sides. Most of them have been discharged soldiers of the American army who have come into Mexico and have been reaping such rewards as their ability warranted. They will be found on the general staff, as line officers, commanders of machine gun platoons, captains of artillerymen, scouts, chauffeurs and privates in the ranks. The most successful of these men has been Harry Beaver, who is lieutenant colonel on the staff of General Calles (pronounced Kias), the military governor of the state of Sonora, and the strongest supporter of the present Carranza government. Lieutenant Colonel Beaver served two years with General Villa, transferring his allegiance to Carranza. He earned rapid promotions for bravery under fire.

Victim of American Prejudice.

While in a semi-official capacity during the A. B. C. convention in Washington, D. C., U. S. A., the capital of the American republic, he was somewhat of a figure, but fell a victim of the American prejudice, a growing institution in that country, which will some day cause its downfall. Colonel Beaver is garrison inspector for the state of Sonora. He is a native Texan, but, finding his race was so hampered and given no chance in his home state or any other part of the country, he decided to cast his chances with fate and go across the border, where he has met with abundant success, and has never been turned down on account of his color. His uniform and his rank are looked upon as a source of admiration.

Former Ninth Cavalryman.

Major Fleming, formerly a member of the Ninth U. S. Cavalry, has for some time been in command of the artillery forces of the Carranza army. He recently resigned his commission and married into a well-to-do Mexican family and is now living at Guaymas. No mention was made by the people as to his color or creed. He is simply a Mexican citizen. Bud Johnson, electrical engineer, is in charge of electrical equipment of Carranza, operating on the border. Charles Donnelly, another former member of the Ninth Cavalry, entered the Villa army early in the stages of the revolution as a private and has become a major in the artillery section. He has been promoted rapidly for his courage and his valor under fire. On both sides the machine gun squads and heavy artillery are under the command of members of the race who were formerly members of the U. S. regiments. Their lot has been cast with a country that knows no color. Their promotions came as a reward for their deeds. Many of these men saw service in the Spanish-American war and in the Philippines. Not an American soldier of color can be found that holds a rank of major or commanding officer that has come from the ranks. They boast of one major in the person of Charles Young, but he was a graduate of West Point, otherwise he would never be where he is today. Even now the same race men who are fighting us Mexicans down here do not know that they are fighting their best friends; that our government when the revolution is over will not refuse them the right to attend a military school where he might seek the knowledge to command and to help and protect a government that is for the people and by the people, not any color nor any kind, but a government for all.

Chicago Boy a Captain.

John D. Johnson, a former Chicago boy, nephew of John (Mushmouth) Johnson, served a year in the Carranza army, making the rank of captain in the machine gun squad. At intervals during the last fifteen years several columns have entered this country, headed by conscientious as well as unscrupulous individuals. All of these have failed, for some one reason or the other, the larger portion of the colonists being absorbed by the Mexican population—in fact, they have really become Mexicans themselves. Others, especially professional men, have found Mexico to their liking, and even in these days they are enjoying a living. The practice of medicine and dentistry, electrical engineering, railway men, including electrical, and other skilled trades offer opportunities not to be had in the "land of the brave and the home of the free (?)." The knowledge of the Spanish language is necessary as well as some capital.

NO COLORED MAN WANTED

Dee 9-29-16

Washington, March 29.—The following letter recently sent to the chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Military Affairs and others, voices the demand of ten million native-born, English-speaking American citizens for the right to serve their country at this crisis. Citizens petitioning for the right to enlist in our army, while the Tenth Cavalry is bearing the brunt in Mexico:

Dear Sir:

At the suggestion of Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, treasurer of this association, I am appealing for your support of the request that two regiments of artillery and two of infantry of those about to be created, be designated as open for the enlistment of colored soldiers.

The adjutant general has stated that he doubted if 175,000 regulars could be recruited in the United States. There is no diffculty in recruiting colored regiments. Yet while officers are tearing their hair to get white recruits, the sign is up, "No colored man wanted." Does it not seem a ridiculous programme of preparedness which deliberately excludes the best material we've got?

That is no idle boast. When the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts stormed Fort Wagner in '63 it established for all time the fact that the colored soldier could fight and fight well. The history of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry in the Indian fights between 1868 and 1890 piled up the evidence of their courage and loyalty.

There have been notably fewer desertions from the colored regiments than from the white. The Ninth Cavalry once astonished the army by reporting not a single desertion in twelve months, an unheard of and undreamed of record.

Their services during the Spanish war and since has shown our colored troops to be infinitely better fitted for service in our tropical dependencies than white troops. Company L of the Forty-ninth Volunteers, composed wholly of colored men, and commanded by Capt. E. L. Baker, a colored veteran who had served for seventeen years in the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, made a record which no white company remotely approaches. This company had on its rolls during a period of twelve months one hundred and six men who were fit for duty at all times and never lost a day on account of sickness. More extraordinary still is the fact that during the same period not one of these men ever went before a court martial. Surely a striking illustration of what can be done by colored officers. Such traits enabled Gen. A. S. Burt, in relinquishing command of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, on April 17, 1902, to quote the Inspector-General of the army as saying: "The Twenty-fifth Infantry is the best regiment I have seen in the Phillippines." It was noticeable, too, that neither the officers nor the men of any colored regiment figured in the charges and counter-charges which arose out of the use of the "water cure" in the islands.

Since 1870 there have been four colored regiments in our regular establishment, two of cavalry and two of infantry, but there has never been a colored artillery organization in the regular service. When ten regiments and several units of artillery were added in 1901, the colored citizens of America were deeply offended that Secretary Root failed to recommend the establishment of any colored regiment.

Now that the question is before Congress again, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urges that the right of these ten million citizens to participate to the full in every phase of our national life be recognized by designating two of the artillery regiments and two of infantry, of those about to be created by Congress, as open for enlistment to colored Americans.

If hyphenated citizenship is a weakness of the body politic, why insist that ten million men and women must remain Afro-Americans unto the fourth and fifth generation?

HEROES OF THE TENTH.

N.Y. Age 7/27/16

HEROES ALL!

(From New Orleans American)

The fact is not without significance that the first American troops to encounter a baptism of fire in the course of our Mexican propaganda were members of the Tenth Cavalry, a Negro troop with an enviable record as constituents of our pitifully inadequate regular army. It is not less significant that they should have borne the battle with a measure of heroism which was thoroughly in keeping with the precedents of other years when the American soldier has earned a notable record.

The story of that fight in Mexico is one to stir the blood of patriots and patriots-to-be. Ounumbered and fighting on enemy's ground, the Tenth Cavalry charged an enemy concealed by natural defenses and in possession of a machine gun—the most murderous of all implements of modern warfare. Their officers dead or wounded they fought until practically wiped out, then retreated in good order to fight another day.

It is upon the valor of such men that America has built her prestige and with their names that she has embellished her halls of fame. If there be anything which might add to the glory of that fight in the Mexican wilderness, more than twenty miles from a supporting column, it can be noted in the fact that the Tenth Cavalry is a Negro troop, commanded, it is true, by white officers but complemented by Negroes who have chosen as their badge of service a khaki uniform and as their arm an American [illegible] rifle. He lives best who serves [illegible] citizens whose [illegible] is determ- [illegible] the service [illegible] to all [illegible] lesson [illegible] into [illegible] and

Vest, the

[illegible] in speay ou. [illegible] ledgment. However [illegible] sorry world may go a sorry way the pursuit of war and bloodshed, we can but feel that that heroes of Carrizal are at rest with the great American who emancipated them.

TIMES 6-8-16

New York City

Record of Colored Troops.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on the admission of a negro regiment into the New York National Guard was, on the whole, well written; but you thought Governor Whitman went a bit too far in saying "History shows that our negro soldiers have always rendered distinguished service to the country." As an officer of United States colored troops in the civil war, and having made the subject a study ever since, trying over and over again to have such a regiment admitted to the National Guard, I side with Governor Whitman, for I yet have to know of their having shown the white feather from the Revolution to the present time. They were, and are, true Americans. If admitted to the National Guard the noted Seventh will have worthy competitors in drill and discipline, and the city will be proud of its colored troops.

CHAS. N. SWIFT.

New York, June 5, 1916.

Soldiers - 1916

BACK FROM THE BORDER

Taken Specially for the Chicago Defender by International Film Service Saturday morning at Michigan avenue and Twelfth street soon after the Regiment detrained.

Capt. Nelson | Capt. Frye | Chaplain Bradden | Col. Denison

TRIBUNE

New York City

NEGRO REGIMENT HERE WAITS CALL

Lenox Av. Troopers Again Seek To Be Taken Into Guard for Service.

COLONY IS LOYAL AND WILLING TO HELP

Men Point with Pride to Part Played by Race at San Juan, in Spanish War.

For every negro soldier in the Fighting Tenth who, as a result of the battle with Carranzistas Wednesday lies dead on the plains of Villa Ahumada, there is another in New York ready and willing to take his place.

These men compose a negro regiment formed three years ago in the Lenox Avenue negro colony. It has held together, despite the fact that it has never been incorporated into the National Guard. Major Charles W. Fillmore, at one time the head of a negro battalion in Ohio, is the commanding officer.

Many efforts have been made to have it become a part of the state militia. Despite these failures the men are ready to fight for the United States along the border. Major Fillmore has told Governor Whitman and the War Department of the desire of his men for active service. So far he has received only acknowledgments of his letters.

Can Be Ready in Ten Days.

The question of officers has been the hitch in joining the guard. Many of Major Fillmore's officers have been officers in the regular army and others have served in the militia of other states. But there are some who do not come up to these requirements. In a new organization, however, the Governor of a state has power to appoint officers, and the commanding officer of these negroes believes that all his officers could pass the necessary tests.

Ten days would be sufficient to bring the men together, said the major. They are not uniformed or equipped—they had expected the state to look after that—but they are said to be well drilled and in excellent physical trim.

Though many feel that the negro in the army gets little opportunity to rise, there is no question of the loyalty of the negroes in New York.

"There may be grumblers; in times of peace there are," said Frederick R. Moore, editor and publisher of a negro newspaper. "But wave an American flag before the face of that grumbler, and nothing can keep him from marching behind it."

Ready If War Comes.

In the more or less segregated negro colony of upper Lenox Avenue the undertaking establishment of J. C. Thomas, at 89 West 134th Street, corresponds to the general store of a small village. Here all the local gossip obtains. Here are the informal headquarters of the negro regiment and of another negro company of 160 men, formed within the last few weeks by Lee A. Pollard, a negro chauffeur.

"I hope this country doesn't go to war," said Thomas, "but, if it does, the negroes will be in the thick of the fight. San Juan Hill showed that."

A little further down the street three negroes were talking before a saloon. One wore the picturesque garb of the cornfield.

"Old man, would you go to war if your country needed you?" he was asked.

"Howcum yo' call me ole man?"

"Because you look like a Southern negro."

Two rows of teeth gleamed as he opened his mouth in a thunderous laugh

"Man, Ah is. Kum f'um old Tennessee. Sho' am Yankee nigger, naow, 'dough, ain't I?

"Yes, indeed. But would you fight?"

"Man, suh, fightin' is mah middle name. Ef dis hear ole country come to me, say 'Nigger, yo' needed in de army' Lawsee! Ah jus' put on dat uneform, git down dah on bo'der wid dem t'ranchulahs 'n' vipers, an' jus' light on dem Mexicans wussen Ole Man Wah hisself."

THE COLORED GUARDSMEN

The Bee — 7/4/16

A Representative of The Bee Visits Camp—A Chat with Major Walker and Captain Newman—Colored Guardsmen Well Treated Stated Major Walker.

A representative of The Bee drove to the camp of the First Separate Battalion of the District National Guards last Monday. Everybody was busy. He called to the tent of Major James E. Walker, one of the most popular officers in the First Separate Battalion and one of the best liked men. The Major was busy getting his matters in shape, while the other officers and privates were pursuing their respective duties. Capt. Albert Ridgely was also a very busy man, getting reports ready for his superior officers. Private Evans was taking life easy and he was discussing the idea whether he would go to war or remain at home. He is anxious to go but his eyes are very much effected from a blow he received some time ago. He can't see but little out of one eye.

Private Evans is a good individual. He had not taken a bath for several days and neither had he changed his socks. There are no bath facilities in the colored camp. The privates are compelled to eat their meals upon the ground or bales of hay. The Bee saw but little accomodations for either the colored or white parties. There are two or three commendable features about the colored camp, the kitchen and cooks are in a good sanitary condition, the meals are well cooked, notwithstanding the table on the ground. Major Walker and Captain Newman are highly pleased with the idea of going to fight for their Country. Of course there are a few who are not so enthusiastic about going to fight for their Country.

Company A has 122 men, B 127, C 127, and D 106. There is also a sanitary detachment consisting of one officer, five men, and a sergeant major, making a total of 490 men and twelve officers.

The officers in the battalion are Major James E. Walker, First Lieut. John E. Smith, Second Lieut. West A. Hamilton quartermaster and commissary, and Enos B. Smith, sergeant major on the battilion staff: Company A. Capt. C. C. Davis and Second Lieut. J. E. Slaughter; Company B, Capt. S. H. Epps and First Lieut. B. D. Boyd; Company C. Capt. L. H. Patterson and First Lieut. U. R. Browne; Company D., First Lieut. A. L. Newman, and First Lieut R. A. Jackson. Capt. Albert Ridgley is in charge of the sanitary detachment.

Captain Epps, of Company B, has been recalled to the War Department, where he is employed, and Lieutenant Boyd will command the company, a non-commissioned officer being elevted to a lieutenancy so as to place two officers in the outfit.

LEADER

Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENIES PROMOTERS OF NEGRO REGIMENT APPROPRIATED MONEY

Col. Alfred H. McClelland, who has been busy in the work of organizing an independent regiment among the colored people, has issued the following statement:

"Three weeks ago an effort was inaugurated to form an organization of colored citizens to become an independent regiment of infantry for the purpose of military preparedness and instruction.

"Our effort met with the laudable and commendable approval of Pittsburg's greatest industrial interests.

"From the inception of our effort, it was speedily discovered that interests working along the same lines of preparedness were not entirely in accord with our movement.

"Archibald Mackrell, captain of the secret service of this city, for a reason, well, and perhaps unwisely has undertaken to discredit not only myself but every other individual connected with this militaristic movement.

"In the public press of today, I am declared to have stated that 80 per cent of the funds collected for the formation of the regiment of which I am the responsible head, had been paid to the "promoters" of this movement.

In justice to myself, in justice to every man associated with me in the furtherance of this movement, I am asking fair treatment from the public press of my native city, and I declare without fear or possible favor that the statement accredited to me in the article published in this city this morning absolutely untrue and unfair.

"In my talk with Capt. Mackrell I outlined at length the general working plan of our organization, and in answer to a direct question, I said that up to the present time—at least 80 per cent of the funds collected had been spent for the promotion of the enterprise.

"The inference gathered from the article in the story referred to was to the effect that the promoters of this movement were the ones who were receiving the 80 per cent.

"This is absolutely untrue, unfair, and not the sort of support given any other militaristic movement made in this city, despite the fact that the most recent militaristic movement was inaugurated on a basis of 50 per cent to the solicitors who worked on the proposition, it being understood of course, that the extra 50 per cent was collected by a paid employe of the city, who holds a position almost next door to the Hon. Archibald Mackrell.

"Our effort is a fair one; we need the support of the public in our undertaking, but it strikes me, that right at this particular time, the police department had much better exercise some of that lynx eyed vigilance of which they seem to be abnormally possessed at the present writing, in running down some of the real malefactors of our municipality."

Christian Recorder

A REMINISCENCE OF THE BROWNSVILLE RAID.

7/13/16

It is likely that most readers have forgotten all about the Brownsville raid which was one of the sensational incidents of President Roosevelt's second administration, but those with exceptionally good memories will recall that a number of men belonging to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, a colored regiment, went on a rampage in the summer of 1906, and "shot up" the Texan town of Brownsville. Ineffectual attempts were made to ascertain who were the perpetrators of this outrage. Those who were not actually concerned in it shielded their guilty companions. Although they must have been acquainted with the facts, out of a feeling of comradeship, in which it must be admitted there is something admirable, they persistently refused to talk, and finally the President, feeling that an example must be made, that it would never do to let the crime that had been committed go unpunished, dishonorably discharged several companies which had been more or less implicated in the disorder.

This action of his elicited a good deal of adverse criticism at the time, based upon the ground that it was not just to punish the subjects of his discipline for an offense of which they might be as innocent as they asserted and of which they had at least not been convicted, and strenuous efforts were made to induce Mr. Roosevelt to withdraw or modify his order; but in the absence of any fresh exculpatory evidence he consistently refused to do so and the principle that this was a case in which the innocent must suffer with the guilty was maintained. An investigation by army officers and another by Congressmen failed to shed any fresh light upon the situation, and it looked as though it was a closed chapter, when Congress some time ago was persuaded to adopt a resolution directing the appointment by the President of an army board to make a third inquiry.

This has resulted differently from the other two, and 14 of the men who were dismissed from the service in disgrace are now rejoicing in a reinstatement, which not only effaces the blot upon their records, but fills their pockets with arrears of pay ranging in amount from $1,289 to $2,419, which is probably a good deal more than any one of them ever possessed at one time in his life before.

There does not appear to be any particular moral to this little tale except that it illustrates the virtue of persistency, but most people will be glad to know that the men who did not really deserve to be dishonorably discharged finally succeeded in establishing their innocence and that poetic justice has been done.—Philadelphia Inquirer, July 7, 1916.

Atlanta Independent 7/1/16

A FOOLISH AND VICIOUS ATTACK UPON COLORED REPUBLICANS OF THE SOUTH.

In the last issue of the Topeka Plaindealer, June 23, there appeared a foolish and most vicious attack upon Southern Colored Republicans by Editor Nick Chiles, of that paper. Mr. Chiles claims that what he saw in Chicago of Negro delegates from the South, had convinced him that the colored delegates from the South were no good. He declares: "That he has not kept pace nor studied the political problems that confront the party and the American people. He has almost eliminated himself by his non-activity in studying out and looking ahead and providing for such methods that might confront him at these gatherings. They have been waiting until the last minute, then rushing to the conventions with nothing to back their cause but a load of wind and noise. It is time that the colored men of the South were arousing to a sense of duty by taking hold of the political situation where they have numbers and are the bulwark of the party."

It is plain to the Independent that Mr. Chiles does not know what he is talking about, and that he is rash and hasty and goes off half cocked. Otherwise, he would not have written such an article in his paper. In the first place, he shows his ignorance of t he political conditions in the South. If he knows anything, he would know that the Negro was most active politically immediately after emancipation during the days of reconstruction, when it tried men's souls. Many of them went to the ballot boxes in the face of shot guns and other forms of intimidation, and kept this up until they were outlawed by disfranchisement laws. And the very fact that these disfranchisement laws were passed, shows the activity and determination of the colored Republicans to exercise their right to vote. And they did not stop then, nor have they now. Certainly Mr. Chiles knows about the disfranchisement laws passed by all the Southern States, which were due entirely to the fact of the Negro's activity as a voter. If Mr. Chiles does not know this, then he is ignorant and ought to shut his mouth. It is ridiculous for a man, who is editor of a public organ to display his ignorance and vent his spleen on a people who have made every effort and borne every persecution known to humanity. The Negro people of the South have gone almost through the jaws of hell to maintain their civil and political rights, and if Mr. Chiles was well up on the political history of this country, he would not have made such a foolish and uncalled-for statement.

Let us state for the benefit of Mr. Chiles, that the Negro of the South has done everything in his power to vote and have that vote counted, but he has been overpowered by the Democrats who have been in power and had the machinery of the State governments; and therefore, the blame could not be laid at the door of the colored man, but to the Republican Party at Washington, which does not protect him in his ballot, and the Democratic Party at the South which controls the State governments, and was determined that the Negro should not vote, and virtually nullified the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States.

In the light of these indisputable facts, would Mr. Chiles blame the Negro, or place the blame where it belongs—on the Republican Party for not enforcing the amendments giving the Negro a right to vote, and the Democratic Party which has opposed Negro suffrage? Nobody should know this better than Mr. Chiles. Now, the Independent will not dignify this article further by commenting on the nonsense which the article breathes, for it is unnecessary. The general public is too well familiar with political history and conditions of the South to pay any attention to Mr. Chiles' bosh.

Now, as to Henry Lincóln Johnson and Lyons fighting each other "to see which would be the more popular with the white people in Georgia," Chiles shows his ignorance again, and the Independent will endeavor to enlighten his mental obtuseness. Mr. Lyons and Johnson both know that there can not be a helpful party made up entirely of Negroes. They must have some strong and influential white men in the party to make it of any benefit to the race. And with the prejudice which exists against the Negro by the Democratic Party, they would want nothing better than to say that the Republican Party was a party made up entirely of Negroes. They would use that as a bugaboo,—a Negro party with no strength arrayed against a white man's party with all the power and machinery of government.

Now, what sense would there be for Johnson, Davis and Lyons to unite together in leading a helpless organization like that? That is what it would lead to. The only difference between Lyons and Johnson was what strong white man they would elect as National Committeeman, who could bring the greatest power and influence t otheir party. It was not that they loved the white man less, but a helpful and useful party more.

We would remind Mr. Chiles, if the Negro is ever to take his place as an equal factor along with other classes of American citizens in the United States, it will be the Southern Negroes. They have most all of the wealth that stands as a credit to the race, and they have also filled most of the honorable places with which the race has been honored since emancipation, and it will continue to do so Chiles denounciation and vituperation to the contrary notwithstanding.

EAGLE

Brooklyn, N. Y.

7/25/16

CAN'T GET OFFICERS FOR NEGRO REGIMENT

Why the Effort to Raise One in New York City Failed.

BILL DIRECTED FORMATION

But When Examination for Officers Was Held Only Two of Fifty-seven Candidates Passed.

Since the calling out of the militia it has been a matter of comment that the City of New York has no colored regiment. It is not generally remembered that an attempt to form one came to a head several years ago. The Legislature passed a bill in 1913 directing the formation of "a colored regiment of infantry in the City of New York." The report of the late Adjutant General for the year 1914 tells why this bill, which responded so rapidly to tne suggestion, never brought any results.

A selection of officers was the first question for consideration, and although New York enlisted men of negro descent were available, it seemed unfair to the taxpayers, whose rights are imperative, to place soldiers under the care of inexperienced or incompetent officers. The colored organizations which had been instrumental in getting the appropriation for a colored regiment were then invited to select fifty-seven persons, who, according to their opinion, were best qualified to serve as officers. The outcome was astonishing. Out of the fifty-seven, only two candidates passed the examination, "one because he possessed the basic education necessary to a commisisoned officer, and the other—the candidate for chaplain—because, under the law, he was required to show only that he was a duly ordained minister of some regularly organized religious denomination." It was, of course, improper to expend public funds in an effort to comply with the act, and the ambitions of the promoters were doomed to disappointment. No question as to the fairness of the examination could be raised, as the men were treated exactly as other citizens under appointment for commissions, except that a stenographer attended all sessions of the examining board in order to settle any such question that might arise.

The Negro Troops

To the Editor:

In Mexico they stood the brunt; the negro troops were at the front! Ah! words of praise are given late—the negro is the pawn of Fate.

Red blood, not color of the skin, is what in every fight will win. Then do not chide your brother man though hue of skin be black or tan. 'Tis courage tells when to the test, and skill and science do the rest!

Spurn not the negro; give him cheer. In times of war he'll do and dare, and in the peaceful marts of trade his work and worth are well displayed.

George Edgar Frye.

Cambridge, June 28.

Christian Recorder 7/4/16

Soldiers – 1916

TIMES

Buffalo, N. Y.

NEGRO TROOP TRAPPED.

While the engagement reported yesterday may be, as the reports say, nothing more than an accidental clash between a maneuvering detachment of Pershing's expeditionary force and a part of the Carranza army, it appears, at this distance from the scene, to have been a step in the plan of attack mapped out by the lying Carranza to destroy Pershing's forces. The note from Carranza to Washington, a few days astern, demanding that the American troops march only in a northern direction was not sent until the sneaking Carranza believed he had that force sufficiently sewed up by superior numbers to annihilate them. Pretending friendship, Carranza has played his hostile game, aided and abetted by such foreign influence as desire to engage the United States in strife at home, and spurred on by American interests who have sought to disrupt the Wilson administration for selfish purposes.

Of course, the Carrizal battle, in which we appear to have suffered severely, is a move which will stir the Nation to greater interest and activity in the Mexican affair. The latest reports indicate that the negro troop engaged was lured into a trap by a false flag of truce, the most disreputable decoy of warfare. And we are ready to believe that this report is substantially correct, for it is in keeping with the whole story of Mexican atrocities and runs true to their skulking practices. It is unfortunate that so many brave fellows had to die to establish fully and impressively the fact that Mexico cannot be recognized either in diplomatic negotiations or in warfare as a civilized nation. Schools and convents and private homes have heretofore furnished them fields for loot and massacre. It can hardly be hoped that leaders who have engaged in such devilish crimes can conduct a campaign of war in accord with the practices of civilized nations.

The government, undoubtedly, will immediately send a sufficient force into Mexico to help the Pershing expedition now there. There is scarcely any need of paying further heed to letters or statements issued by the Mexican government, for they mean nothing but deceit. It is very apparent that we have a job on our hands to the south of us, and the quicker we get at it, the better it will be all around. We assume that the Administration is fully alive to the situation and that the mobilization of the citizen soldiery means a decisive plan of procedure which will not end until that country of everlasting war has the conceit knocked out of it, and the control of the government is taken away from the lazy, criminal bands and placed in the hands of the industrial classes. Mexico has had but few chances to be itself since the days of the elder Diaz. The Transvaal was no easier for England than Mexico will be for us, but there is apparently a duty ahead of us which must be performed.

THE CRACK 10TH CAVALRY FIRST TO GO INTO MEXICO

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS, HOWEVER, CLASSIFY FAMOUS TROOPERS AS AMERICAN SOLDIERS

DOES'T GIVE THEM RACIAL IDENTITY

The Amsterdam News 3/22/16

GOVERNMENT CHOOSES GALLANT MEN WHICH BELONGS TO RACE WHICH SUFFERS COLOR PREJUDICE TO LEAD WAY INTO ENEMY'S LAND

The American Army officers now classify the crack U. S. 10th Cavalry which was the first of Uncle Sam's Army to cross the Mexican border as American solders, and make little or no mention of their identity. It appears strange, too, that the Government should choose this regiment in preference to all others to lead this important expedition into the enemy's country thereby giving them the signal honor as warriors, and yet deny them and the race which they are identified with—namely the colored race—equal opportunities to make a living along all other lines.

But the crack 10th and their people have one lasting consolation. They know and the country knows too, that in case this government should engage in war with a foreign power, they will have to turn at once to the six million colored men of fighting age to defend the American flag and the Nation's honor. From all observations it can be said too that the colored people stand ready as they have aldays been ready to respond to the call of the country and they would at once pick up arms in defense of their only home—America.

It would therefore be most difficult to explain why the government tolerate and uphold the unjust color prejudice that exists against the colored people, when they have been tried and proven themselves loyal in every conflict whether against a foreign enemy or the elements of hs own soil. It is significant too that the report received by the Adjutant General in Washington Monday afternoon indicates that only 507 men have enlisted since Congress last week placed the army on a war footing. At this rate it will take the army about nine months to raise the 20,000 men authorized by the joint resolution.

No State in the Union should moer assist the nation's defense plan by encouraging the organizing of a strong Colored Provisional Regiment than New York.

FIRST MONUMENT TO COLORED SOLDIERS

Was Erected At Hertford, N. C., To Those Who Fell In Civil War.

Norfolk Va. Journal & Guide 9/2/16

(Special to Journal and Guide.)

Hertford, N. C., Aug. 30.—We congratulate our Virginia brethren upon erecting a monument to the memory of the colored veterans who fought in the Civil War for the freedom of our race. We feel that such patriotism should exist in the hearts and minds of the Negro race all over the country, and wish you great success on the day of your unveiling. We wish to state, however, for the information of the public that the colored citizens of Hertford have the honor of unveiling the first and only monument dedicated to the memory of the colored soldiers of the Civil War in the United States of America, in the year nineteen hundred and eight. The orator for the occasion was Rev. M. W. D. Norman, D. D., of Washington, D. C. By order of the Sunday School. J. B. Wood, Superintendent; A. L. Hudgins, writer.

NEGRO ENLISTMENT FEARED

Race Question Causes South To Oppose Continental Army.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The "negro question" bobbed up today to harass the Garrison Continental Army scheme. Southern members of Congress, it developed, are planning to oppose the Garrison plan on the ground that it will open the door to the enlistment of negroes along with Southern white men in the proposed Continental Army. The plan, as submitted to the House Military Affairs Committee, contains no provision for the separation of races in the enlistment and organization of the citizen soldiers.

It was pointed out by the Southerners that negro boys, between the ages of 18 and 21, would flock to the flag when lured by the prospects of two months' vacation at an army training camp every summer, together with brass buttons and good food. Once the negroes began to join, it was declared, the Southern white boys would stay at home.

The suggestion was made that some scheme might be devised by which the two races may be organized and trained at different camps, so that there would be no racial intermingling. At the present time the negro soldiers of the regular army are kept as units to themselves.

There is little or no sentiment among the Southern Congressmen for the Continental Army, and the injection of the "negro question" into the problem has about resulted in lining up the Souht about resulted in lining up the Southers favor the scheme of Federal pay for the National Guard, as advocated by Representative Hay, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee.

BULLETIN

Philadelphia, Pa.

Resents Slur on Colored Troops

To the Editor of The Bulletin.

Sir: I noticed in a recent issue of your valued paper a letter signed "X. Y. Z.," of Camden, N. J., which I wish to answer. Most of the reading public are familiar with a phrase of our day, "If you can't boost, don't knock." Well, I think "X. Y. Z." should remember this, as well as one other familiar saying, "If you can't speak well of a person, don't speak ill of him."

The writer assails the laudations of one Eugene Cooper, whose letter I did not read, by saying that Mr. Cooper did not know much of history and citing for argument the acts of a few colored soldiers at Brownsville, Texas, and Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. He condemns all for the acts of a few, and without a doubt these had provocation. He also says the colored soldiers while escorting a paymaster of the United States Army threw away their arms and ran, which is false, for while on this escort duty with Paymaster Major Waine, the soldiers were in escort wagons and the advance guard came to a narrow place in the road where a boulder had been rolled from the embankment. In laying aside their pieces to remove this obstruction so the stage carrying the Paymaster might pass, they were attacked and robbed. In this attack Lieutenant Powhattan Clark carried Corporal Scott away wounded. Was this cowardice? Would not the United States Army have tried these soldiers if these cowardly acts had been true? Perhaps "X. Y. Z." has information that the government has not.

Let our friend go to Washington where the

government records are kept and learn some historical facts concerning the negro soldier, especially in the settling of the Indian troubles, some of which are the rounding up of the "Apache Kid," Yellow Face, Geronimo, Sitting Bull, the Rescue of the Seventh Cavalry, the battle of Wounded Knee and numerous other engagements with bandits and Indians from Texas to Maine, and especially in the Jackson Hole region in Wyoming.

If an educated officer, like General John J. Pershing, lauds these black-skinned warriors it behooves a person like the writer in questior to say nothing but saw wood.

EUGENE S. FENNELL.

Paper Cutting Bureau in the World

EVENING TRIBUNE

JUN 29 1916

THE COLOR LINE.

If there is any explanation of the refusal of the army authorities to permit Negroes to go to the front with the national guard it has not come to the attention of The Evening Tribune.

Dr. Dubigg had arranged with Dr. Booker, Des Moines colored physician, to go with the hospital corps, and Dr. Booker had made his plans. He is an educated and capable physician, and could render great service.

But the exclusion does not stop with the doctor; it seems that even colored cooks cannot go. No colored man can go in any capacity with the national guard.

This is a strange place to draw the color line in the national service. If the colored people are to have any right at all it ought to be the right to defend the country.

HERALD

Boston, Mass.

AUG 5

NOT GOOD ENOUGH TO FIGHT

While the introduction of bills in Congress has little significance, since only an exceedingly small percentage of them ever attract the slightest attention, they have a serviceableness in showing what the legislator thinks his constituents want. Congressman Thaddeus H. Caraway of Arkansas, for example, has introduced a bill to prevent the enlistment of Negroes in the military service of the United States. He would provide that hereafter there should not be enlisted or re-enlisted, either in the army or navy, "any person of the Negro or colored race," and that all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this humane mandate should be straightway repealed.

The belligerents on European battlefields have delighted to bring to their aid native troops from their dependencies in Asia and Africa. This has proved an undoubted asset of the allied cause. It is a little hard to understand why even the most "patriotic" of Arkansans should be unwilling to have somebody else help in fighting his battles. To most of us the military service seems not so surpassingly attractive that we want to maintain it as a monopoly for our own tribe or clan; but so persisting is the fear of the Negro throughout the South that the voters of Mr. Caraway's district, who are necessarily white, would evidently like to retain the prerogative of soldiering for themselves.

TIMES

Washington, D. C.

PROPOSE MONUMENT TO COLORED HEROES

Meeting Will Be Held Tonight at 19th Street Baptist Church.

A public meeting to promote the movement to erect a suitable monument in Washington to the colored soldiers and sailors who gave their lives in the country's wars will be held at the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, Nineteenth and I streets northwest, this evening at 8 o'clock. Senator Moses E. Clapp, Congressman Philip P. Campbell and other prominent speakers will address the meeting which will be under the auspices of the National Memorial Association, an organization formed with the purpose of making the memorial to the colored heroes a reality.

Others who are scheduled to speak are Mrs. Isabella Worrell Ball, national past senior vice president of the Woman's Relief Corps, and H. Martin Williams, reading clerk of the House of Representatives.

Selected "Negro Melodies" will be rendered by the choir of the church, Prof. R. W. Tibbs, of Howard University, director. Invocation will be pronounced by the Rev. Norman, pastor of the church, and the benediction will be pronounced by Dr. S. M. Newman, president of Howard University.

THE SOUTH'S "MILITIA."

The Guardian 7/1/16

At the great soldier memorial meeting held in Faneuil Hall Thursday night by the Equal Rights league and Citizens' committee, Dr. Alice W. McKane was very impressive as she stated that when she went to Georgia twenty years ago she saw Colored militiamen well drilled and equipped, then the whites disbanded these companies by law, and she wondered if some day they would not feel the need of this Colored militia.

In this connection we quote a sentence from a comprehensive article in last Saturday's Boston Transcript on the nation's "unpreparedness":

"From New Hampshire came reports of the crippled condition of the militia of that state due to the lack of horses and in the ability to get them. The same is true of many of the New York regiments and the conditions of the militia in southern states as described in despatches to the papers and confirmed by other advisors make the mobilization south of Mason and Dixon line appear more like the formation of a new Coxey's army for a Fourth of July parade than for preparedness for war."

JUN 28 1916 TIMES

Detroit Mich.

WILLIS WANTS NEGRO REGIMENT

"If it were not for the color line, you'd see a lot of our race flocking to the armory to seek enlistment," declared Robert J. Willis, the Negro lawyer.

"My people," he said, "have lived up to their opportunities, and whatever shortcomings may be charged against them, it must be admitted that they have always been true patriots. In every war in which Uncle Sam has participated, the black man has been found fighting with characteristic enthusiasm.

"The United States has no more loyal subjects than the colored folks, and, though we are not always given credit, no race can be better depended upon to defend Old Glory. A lot of our young men are just waiting for the chance to show their loyalty to the flag, and a colored regiment could be recruited in Detroit without trouble. Negro soldiers have proven themselves to be good fighters."

LEADER

Cleveland, Ohio.

JUL 2 1916

BRAVE COLORED SOLDIERS.

ALL of the fragmentary accounts so far received of the bloody fight between Mexican troops and American cavalrymen at Carrizal agree that the colored soldiers who were attacked by much larger numbers made a gallant defense. They inflicted heavy losses upon a far more powerful force, the Mexican general in command being one of the slain. The little band of troopers fought until they had suffered very heavy losses, in proportion to their number, and they did their full duty in a position which made success hopeless.

This is not the first nor the tenth time that colored soldiers in the service of the United States have shown themselves hard fighters and brave men. In many actions, under widely different conditions, they have been tested and found equal to every reasonable demand. If the Mexican crisis ends in war, as it apparently must, it will be safe to predict that the colored troops of the United Sates army will make good records and that they will abundantly wipe out the score they have to settle for the treacherous butchery of their comrades of the Tenth cavalry.

EAGLE

Brooklyn, N. Y.

JUL 2 1916

WHITE OFFICERS NOT WANTED BY NEGROES

Soldiers Ask to Be Led by Men of Their Own Race.

BLOW TO HAYWARD'S SCHEME

Negroes Here Not Showing Interest in Plan to Recruit Regiment With White Officers.

The general reticence of the negro element in New York City toward joining the negro regiment being formed by Colonel Hayward was last night authoritatively explained, following a protest meeting on Friday of the Citizens Club, a representative negro organization of the city. As a result of the meeting, a set of resolutions was forwarded to Governor Whitman objecting to the placing of white officers at the head of negro regimental companies, especially when a number of commissioned negro officers, graduates of West Point, were available for service.

"It is an insult to our loyalty," said George E. Wibecan, president of the Citizens Club, today. "We would gladly enter the jaws of death for the flag, but we consider it an indignity to be forced to be led by white men, with the implication that the negro officer is inefficient."

The voting of the resolutions was partly provoked by reports stating that the efforts of employees of the Public Service Commission to secure members for the new negro regiment had met with little success.

TENTH CAV'Y AND 24TH INF'Y STILL IN MEXICO

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

COLONIA DUBLAN, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO.—This point is the staff headquarters of Gen. Pershing in Mexico, and there are stationed here two squadrons of the 10th Cavalry and ten companies of the 24th Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Young is commanding the second squadron of the Tenth, the detachment which went farthest south in Mexico.

The third squadron of the Tenth is at Ojo Frederico, one company of the 24th is at Charos Pass, 30 miles below here, and the other is with the Tenth's third squadron at Ojo Frederico, 54 miles above here.

The two regiments have done splendid work since being stationed in Mexico, upholding the standard so gallantly planted by Negro troops in all the wars of this country.

Established and Most Complete Paper Cutting Bureau in the World.

DEMOCRAT & CHRON

Rochester, N. Y.

WILL HAVE NEGRO REGIMENT

Plan Addition to New York State Guard—Supply Train Ordered.

Albany, July 3.—Orders from headquarters of the Department of the East directing the immediate movement to Brownsville, Texas, of a supply train, an ammunition train, a pack train and a field bakery of New York's National Guard were received late to-day at the office of Adjutant-General Stotesbury. The units named are at Camp Whitman.

It also was announced that formal orders authorizing the formation of a negro regiment of the state militia, to be known as the Fifteenth Infantry, had been forwarded to New York. Captain Lorillard Spencer of the Thirty-fourth Company of the Eighth Coast Command, who now is military secretary to Governor Whitman, is desirous of becoming colonel of the new regiment, it was stated.

EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Boston, Mass.

JUL 1 1916

The negro cavalrymen received a tremendous ovation from the white folks when they crossed the Border, but if they wanted to cross Texas they couldn't ride in the white man's car.

Soldiers — 1916

The Houston Observer — 5/18/16

THE AMERICAN NEGRO SOLDIER IN MEXICO.

A few days ago a Mexican said: "The Negro in Mexico fights for the United States. That is foolish for the Negro to do. The white people of the United States don't like the Negro. They lynch the Negro in his own country. The Mexican likes the Negro, who has as good a show in Mexico as any other man. What, then, is the Negro soldier fighting the Mexican for? The Mexican did nothing to the Negro for him to fight Mexico."

Just as that Mexican thought, thousands of other Mexicans are thinking, and while, perhaps, some of them will realize that our soldiers are there, not because of choice, but because they can't help themselves, many more thousands will no doubt remember the expedition to the hate of the Negro for generations to come. The white American will not record in his history the commendable deeds of the American Negro, but the Mexican will make a record of same, which will work to the Negro's disadvantage. It is a fact, however, that thousands of daily expressions from the Negroes throughout this country resound regrets which only signify and emphasize that every Negro civilian capable of self-respect and possessing a desire for race unity and honor are intensely regretful that Negro soldiers must fight to uphold the honor of a country that not only is unmindful of his welfare, but shuts the door of hope in his face.

Harrisburg, Pa.

JUN 2 1916

"A NEGRO GUARD REGIMENT."

An editorial from the New York "World" that speaks for itself:

"In authorizing the organization of a negro regiment of the National Guard, Gov. Whitman paid a just tribute to the distinguished service rendered to the country by negro soldiers. In the operations of both cavalry and the infantry with Pershing in Mexico the negro regulars have played a conspicuous part. There are no better troopers anywhere for the kind of work required in the pursuit of Villa's bandits.

Like most of the regulars in the war with Spain, the negro troops at Santiago received less than their full share of credit. In the Philippines, in Porto Rico, in Hawaii, wherever duty has called the negro regiments, they have lived up to the traditions of the regular army.

Too few persons remember today that in 1863-65, 180,000 negro soldiers enlisted under the Union flag—twise as many men as there are in the United States army at the present time. The military records abound in testimony to their excellent discipline and gallantry under fire.

There was a strong prejudice in the army and in the country against negro soldiers. The South threatened to send all prisoners taken into slavery and treat white officers as leaders of a servile insurrection. The day that the Forty-fourth Massachusetts, the first colored regiment to go to the war, marched to Battery Wharf in Boston, marked a memorable event. On the monument on Boston Common, in which Saint-Gaudens portrayed Col. Robert Gould Shaw and his negro soldiers on the way to take the steamer for the South, are these words of Lincoln: "And men there will be some black men who can remember that with silent tongue and clenched teeth and steady eye and well-poised bayonet they have helped mankind on to this great consummation."

In that sentence is summed up the patriotic desire of the colored people of the State to be represented by a regiment of the National Guard."

The Amsterdam News 6/28/16

THE TENTH

(Editorial, Evening Globe)

It was a detachment of the Tenth Cavalry, brigaded with Roosevelt's Rough Riders, that had the honor of suffering at Las Guasimas the first casualties in the war for the liberation of Cuba. It is the same Tenth that has the honor of suffering the first casualties in a war which, if it occurs, will result, let us hope, in the liberation of Mexico from an anarchy comparable to that which afflicted Cuba.

The Tenth Cavalry is recruited from Americans of African descent. Its stawart troopers have an excess of pigment in their skin. They are men of color. But though their complexions are dark there is no lack of Americanism in their hearts. Members of a race that has had and still has good grounds for complaining of the justice of their fellow citizens of paler faces, no hyphenism taints them. The flag is their flag—the flag of Lincoln, not of Vardaman, and they are the first to defend it.

The Tenth is not only a credit to the race of which its members are composed, but to the country whose uniform they wear. The famous regiment's valor and manliness furnish a sufficient answer to the narrow-minded race-haters who judge men not by what they are but how they look.

A LITTLE AMUSEMENT FOR TODAY.

EVERY little while brings new reasons to wonder if it would be a bad exchange to turn the lunatics out of the asylums into the houses of legislation and the statesmen out of the houses of legislation into the asylums.

Today's reasons to wonder are supplied by Representative Caraway of Arkansas who has introduced a bill to exclude negroes from the army and navy and by Representative Huddleston of Alabama who is the author of a bill to grant furloughs to all the guardsmen who ask for a vacation.

If we exclude negroes from the army and navy, upon what white folks shall we call to do the fighting now so capably done by black soldiers? Shall we answer—the white constituents of Representative Caraway of Arkansas, father of the idea and author of the measure? Arkansas, with 311,912 unorganized militia, has a national guard of 1,660 men. Of the 1,660 national guardsmen of Arkansas, not one organization has been found fit to send to the border. Plainly, the country cannot rely upon Mr. Caraway's white constituents to do the fighting he would not allow black men to do.

Representative Huddleston is no less amusing. He would decree that all guardsmen be allowed to go home who feel a longing for the old folks, the girls they left behind them and the cool places in which barely raised voices will reach attentive bartenders' ears. Each may figure out for himself how nearly such legislation would demobilize the guard.

Are we a warrior nation? What do you think?

EVENING TELEGRAM

New York City

MAR 27 1916

NEGRO SOLDIERS HAPPY AT CHANCE OF MORE FIGHTING

Twenty-Fourth Regiment Arrives at Columbus for Border Report.

HAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM PHILIPPINES.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Monday.—"Where's them Mexicanos—I want to shoot craps with 'em?" remarked one of the many "Sams" of the Twenty-fourth Infantry which has just arrived here for border duty from Cheyenne, Wyo. The "black-and-tan" infantrymen of the Twenty-third are glad to be here, and their white officers don't seem to mind.

This regiment of American negroes is fresh from the Philippines, having landed in San Francisco last September, and they are glad to be free from garrison duty again and back on field service. For the Twenty-third, like the Ninth and Tenth negro cavalry now on Mexico duty, is a "fighting regiment." They showed it in the "Islands" with their twin regiment, the Twenty-fifth, now in Honolulu. The Twenty-third has been fighting Moros and the chance of meeting Villa's bandits does not worry it.

The white soldiers, although eager to enter field service where there will be a chance of real action, in general grumble at the prospect of spending weeks in camp here. There is nothing in Columbus but a very few adobe and frame houses surrounded by dry desert. But the negro soldier even greets this dreary outlook with a cheerful grin. He makec his own pleasure wherever he goes. At night he dances and sings. During the day he argues with his fellows about everything in the world, and "shoots craps" on a blanket under a dog tent.

There is only one thing about the Columbus camp which worries negro infantrymen. That is the dust which blows up from the desert surroundings sometimes in "sand storms" which obscure the rays of the sub-tropical sun. The negro soldier cannot keep his uniform and person neat enough to suit his taste, and that of his negro non-commissioned officers, who are said to be the most particular non-commissioned officers of the whole world.

EVENING TELEGRAM

New York City

BAN ON NEGROES IN NAVY FAVORED BY MR. DANIELS

Secretary at Hearing Rejects Suggestion That They Be Accepted as Recruits.

DISCUSS MEANS OF MEETING SHORTAGE OF MEN.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday.—The color line has been drawn in the navy by Josephus Daniels, the Secretary, who, at the hearing of the navy estimates before

the House Naval Affairs Committee, disapproved of the suggestion that negroes might be accepted as recruits. Mr. Daniels had made various recommendations for meeting the shortage of officers and men, none of which seemed adequate to the members of the committee.

Representative Oscar Callaway, democrat, of Texas, finally asked the Secretary what he thought of the advisability of obtaining negro recruits, calling his attention to statements by officers that the negro troops were good soldiers and good fighters.

Secretary Daniels did not approve the suggestion. Instead he waved his hand to the committee stenographer, asking that his reply not be made a part of the record, and then, leaning back in his chair, said:—

"Mr. Callaway, if you will excuse me I would prefer not to discuss that matter."

During further discussion of the personnel problem Mr. Daniels told the committee that he favored giving men in the navy increased pay rather than offering a bonus for enlistment. He said he wanted the regulations so constituted that men would look upon service in the navy as a career rather than as temporary employment.

Systematic instruction, he said, was to be given to enlisted men on the manner in which they could obtain promotion and better pay. It is done now to some extent, but is to be put upon a more well defined basis. He recommended placing retired officers into active service when needed, so that they could do shore duty and permit active officers to be assigned to ship duty.

Representative Kelley, republican, of Michigan, asked the Secretary if he would call upon "plucked" officers for this proposed service. Secretary Daniels replied that his recommendation regarding retired officers had no reference to officers who had been retired by the "plucking" board, and that they were on a different status from the ordinary retired officer. He stated further that he intended to take up with the President the matter of "plucked" officers, and intended to do so very soon.

SOUTH-BEND, IND.

APR 19 1916

Appeals for a Greater America.

To the Editor of The South Bend Tribune:

Please allow me space in your paper to say that I am proud to be the subscriber of a daily paper the size of The South Bend Tribune that has the nerve to publish in bold type on its editorial page such articles as "The Negro Soldier." Usually, and "usually" seems to be from eternity to eternity, the commendable qualities of my race are crowded into the background of the daily papers, but every trifling, worthless, petty larceny thief, and every race has her portion of these, succeeds in getting his damaging record on the front page of these same papers.

And I wonder why this unjust discrimination? I fear we find the answer to be, as you say, because of an outworn, grey-whiskered, antiquated custom of trying to keep the Negro in the regime of the unseen and unheard. Yes, it is the mistakes of reconstruction days by carpet-baggers and such disgraceful falsehoods upon beautiful American history as "The Birth of a Nation," which should be entitled "The Birth of No Nation" because it is such a black falsehood concerning those sacred days that it is a disgrace to even hades itself in its balmiest hours, and the time has come to throw off these Russian customs in America and allow Americans, at home or abroad, help to make America a greater America; a little America will not suffice.

Such open opportunities would be courageously and honestly met by 12,000,000 of real American citizens and South Bend would give her portion of them from every honest, intelligent walk of life. Let us remember that "charity begins at home, then goes abroad;" therefore, it would be well for those who are trying to clean some other countries' home to read: "Set thine house in order." Isa., 38:1. I am yours for a greater America, South Bend and Tribune. And do not regret that I recommend to my people such a high class journal.

C. C. CARTER,
Pastor Mt. Zion Baptist Church.
South Bend, April 18, 1916.

REPUBLICAN

Waterbury, Conn

The Negro Militiaman.

Gov. Whitman has brought the attention of the state of New York to the fact that there is a wealth of good fighting material within its borders by authorizing the organization of a regiment of the national guard to consist wholly of negro companies. The negro population is said to be full of enthusiasm and their leaders see in this act the culmination of labors directed towards such recognition for many years. Connecticut pointed the way some years ago by authorizing the organization of the negro company of New Haven, the First Separate company, which has been one of the flourishing militia organizations of the state for years and which has won much credit for itself at the various state encampments. New York city's Harlem district alone ought to be able to present a regiment of negro militiamen to the state.

Gov. Whitman's action is opportune for there has been no doubt of the desire of the negroes in many states to respond to the call for men in the army and this readiness of the negro to enlist should go far towards solving the problem of increasing the strength of the army. There is no question as to the soldierly qualities of the race, altho the negro troops have been given scant acknowledgment for their achievements. Little has been said, for instance, of the fact that the most conspicuous success of the present punitive expedition in Mexico has been won by negro troopers. In the Spanish-American war the negro soldiers at Santiago are said by competent authorities to have deserved as much credit as the more spectacular "Rough Riders." Colored units of the regular army have given good service in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The celebrated Brownsville episode seems to have been an isolated instance of bad conduct in a time of idleness. Even in the civil war, when just emerging to freedom and opportunity, the 180,000 negroes who served under the union flag gave a good account of themselves. And the south, which still remembers that phase of the war with bitterness, has little prejudice today against colored troops.

TRIBUNE

New York City

APR 18 1916

VETERANS' SONS TO LEAD NEGROES

Recruits Flock to New Regiment—Bert Williams a Captain.

Sons of Union soldiers will command the 15th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., the negro regiment which is being recruited by Colonel William Hayward, member of the Public Service Commission.

Major Munson Morris, in command of the First (Harlem) Battalion, is the son of an officer who led negro troops in the Civil War. Lieutenant Colonel Charles Hinton, of the Second Battalion, is the son of Major William Hinton, one of John Brown's officers, who enlisted the first negro soldier in the United States service.

All the completed units of the new regiment will meet on dress parade for the first time Sunday morning at Olympic Field, 135th Street and Fifth Avenue. Six companies already have been mustered in. Companies A, B, C and D are complete. These comprise the First Battalion. Two companies of the Second Battalion have been formed and a third is in process of formation, while the First Company of the Third Battalion is to be mustered in next Friday.

"The recruiting is proceeding rapidly," said Colonel Hayward. "We are getting the best class of negroes in the city—those who have made responsible positions for themselves in civil life. There are lawyers, physicians, artists and government employes among the company officers."

Bert Williams, the comedian, has been detailed to duty with the new regiment and will serve as captain and inspector of small arms. Williams was on the reserve list, having served with the 8th Illinois Infantry.

Other officers are: First Lieutenant Napoleon B. Marshall, a graduate of Harvard Law School and a practising lawyer; First Lieutenant Herbert Gee, an auditor and formerly an adjutant in the 47th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, seeing three years' service in the Philippines with that regiment.

Cutting Bureau is the World

ALBANY, N. Y

NEGROES FOR SOLDIERS.

The puzzling question of how the regular army is to be raised by voluntary recruitment to the strength contemplated by even the most moderate of the propositions before Congress is likely to insure a favorable response to the petition just filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that in the additional new establishment be two regiments each of artillery and infantry open to enlistment of negroes, who are already represented in the army by four regiments, equally divided between cavalry and infantry.

The negro undeniably has the qualities that make a good soldier. He proved it in the Civil war, in the record of the Ninth and Tenth cavalry in the various Indian wars and again at Santiago against the Spaniards. He is rarely a deserter; the Ninth has a record of a full year without a single desertion, and his make up means remarkable healthfulness in service, especially in hot climates. In the artillery alone can his employment as a soldier be regarded as in any way an experiment.

The Hay bill providing for a regular army of 140,000 men, each serving two years with the colors, means 70,000 new enlistments annually. As it needs the utmost effort to keep the army recruited up to its present strength, military men are wondering where this number is to come from, and so may welcome a contribution of 4,000 a year from negroes.

As regards reserve strength the discussion as it proceeds in Congress brings out unexpectedly favorable facts.

Figures submitted to the Senate by Adjutant General McCain show that between 1906 and 1915 there passed out of the army and the militia and out of educational institutions giving military instruction satisfactory to the government as many as 284,882 men. Add the 120,000 men of the National Guard, add the present regular army establishment, and we have nearly 450,000 men who have learned how to handle a gun with fair proficiency, besides what hundreds of rifle clubs contain.

The country is far from the helplessness asserted for political purposes and with the retention of the Plattsburg idea, which everybody agrees on, in connection with a volunteer reserve scare talk will grow steadily less potent ... the World

COURIER CITIZEN

LOWELL, MASS

NEGROES IN THE ARMY.

[From the New Bedford Standard.]

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People makes a forceful appeal to Congress to designate two of the newly created artillery regiments and two of the infantry regiments as open to enlistment for colored men.

A letter issued by the association quotes the adjutant general as expressing doubt as to whether 175,000 regulars can be recruited in the United States. "There is no difficulty," it says, "in recruiting colored regiments. Yet while officers are tearing their hair to get white recruits, the sign is up, 'No colored men wanted.' Does it not seem a ridiculous program of preparedness which deliberately excludes the best material we've got?"

That the colored men make the best soldiers is an overstatement of the case, regrettable because so unnecessary. The claim of the Negroes does not need to be based on the assertion that they are the best; it is sufficient to rest it on the fact that they have always made good soldiers. Says the statement issued by the N. A. A. C. P.:

"That is no idle boast. When the 54th Massachusetts stormed Fort Wagner, in '63, it established for all time the fact that the colored soldier could fight and fight well. The history of the Ninth and 10th cavalry in the Indian fights between 1868 and 1890 piled up the evidence of their courage and loyalty.

"There have been notably fewer desertions from the colored regiments than from the white. The Ninth cavalry once astonished the army by reporting not a single desertion in 12 months, an unheard-of and undreamed-of record."

The record of the colored regiments in the Spnaish war and in the Philippines was excellent, and wherever tried the black men have proved efficient soldiers. Since 1870 there have been two colored cavalry regiments and two colored infantry regiments in the army, but the Negroes have never been admitted to the artillery. When the army was enlarged, in 1901, no place was made for colored recruits; now that it is to be enlarged again, the colored men want a chance. Their only opportunity to serve the country in the military lies in the regular army—they have no chance in the militia—and it seems foolish not to make use of effective available material.

Soldiers — 1916

100,000 Negroes Ready to Fight

The following Associated Press dispatch was published in the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal and throughout the country last week:

Tuskegee Student 7-8-16

Tuskegee, Alabama, June 22.—When informed by an Associated Press representative today of the killing of 12 Negro soldiers, Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of the Tuskegee Institute, called attention to the fact that eighteen years ago when war was declared with Spain that the late Booker T. Washington, Principal of Tuskegee Institute, called upon the Negro people of the United States and particularly upon Tuskegee graduates and former students, to volunteer for service in defense of their country. Hundreds of Negroes followed this advice. Secretary Scott states that there are a dozen or more Tuskegee graduates and former students in Mexico now as members of the various colored regiments. "Negroes," he states, "will rally to the defense of their country now as they have always done. As the first American soldier to lose his life in Mexico, March 24 of this year, was a Negro, so the first man killed in the Revolutionary War was a Negro.

"The Negro people take pride in the fact that it was the charge of Negro troops at San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War that turned the tide there, and that Negroes have fought bravely in every war in which this country has engaged. The Negro was with Jackson at New Orleans, with Perry on Lake Erie, and 180,000 Negro soldiers served in the Civil War.

"The Negroes of this country," he states, "will be no less patriotic at this time than in former periods of stress and storm. The Negro possesses a patriotism that rises above injustices and wrongs. He is American through and through. The President will find no hyphenates among us. The Negro has never faltered in defense of his country; he will not falter now. If President Wilson desires to employ sturdy Negroes to defend the flag, he can be assured that a hundred thousand and more are at his disposal."

Among the former Tuskegee students referred to in the above may be mentioned the name of James M. Stokes, Troop K, Tenth Cavalry, who was a student at the Tuskegee Institute for a number of years, working at the Institute Hospital. Stokes was in the thick of the fight at Carrizal, and was one of those taken as a prisoner to Chihuahua, and afterward released at the International Bridge, Thursday, June 29th.

As Mr. Robert W. Taylor, a Tuskegee graduate, used to say in 1898 of a number of Tuskegee graduates who were under fire during the Spanish-American War, "the Tuskegee graduate always makes good—fast black never runs!"

Southwestern Christian Advocate 6-29-16

THE NEGRO AND PREPAREDNESS

We have heard much these days about "America for Americans," "All American" and more particularly about preparedness. We have heard about large navies, increasing standing armies and adequate fort protection. We believe in peace, and in the possibility of obtaining the peace as delivered unto the saints by Jesus Christ. It is no evidence, however, of our loyalty to this teaching if we sit with folded hands while others repudiate the teachings of the Master and maybe seek to deprive us of our heritage which is God given. Adequate defence is as justifiable under the circumstances as peace and it were foolhardy to attempt otherwise.

The wise say there is no possibility of entanglement with European powers. Others equally as wise say that the situation is imminent. It is apparent to all that at the present time we have our hands full with Republic of Mexico on the South, and while at this writing we are not in an actual state of war, the situation along the border is interesting and exciting.

The first blood drawn in the conflict with Mexico is that of members of the Tenth Cavalry, these men happen to be Negroes. Is it not singular that the first blood of the American revolution was that of a Negro? Negroes were with Jackson at New Orleans and they were with Perry on Lake Erie. Negro soldiers turned the tide of battle in the civil war and the world of Abraham Lincoln, for it, without their aid victory might not have perched on the banner of the Union. Is it not with justifiable pride that Negroes refer to the heroism of their kith and kin at San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American war? And now they are among the first to suffer intensely, to fight bravely and as heroically die for the defense of their country in Mexico. This is just as we would have it, the Negro should not shirk nor complain about the mistreatment that he has received. He has been snubbed in all the preparedness parades in the South, even this self-same Tenth Cavalry that led the column into Mexico and rode first in the valley of death has received no little abuse at the hands of the American people. These soldiers are brave enough to fight, they must be big enough to be true Americans. If this country is thrust into war, in spite of all the discrimination, unjust treatment, and inadequate and unequal opportunities for military training the country can depend upon the boys in black to do their share. Mr. Emmett J. Scott in referring to this situation says:

"The Negroes of this country will be no less patriotic at this time than in former periods of stress and storm. The Negro possesses a patriotism that rises above injustices and wrongs. He is American through and through. The President will find no hyphenates among us. The Negro has never faltered in defense of his country; he will not falter now. If President Wilson desires to employ sturdy Negroes to defend the flag, he can be assured that a hundred thousand and more are at his disposal."

We think Mr. Scott is quite right, one hundred regiments and more can be recruited in a short space of time from among our colored population for our National defense.

We must demand, however, in the name of patriotism that our people be given a square deal. While we insist that the Negro shall do his share in the defense of his country, whether as a member of the standing army or as a volunteer, this country must grant to the Negro humane and patriotic consideration by giving him camps for training and recognition of his men as line and field officers. It is time now that the doors of West Point and Annapolis were opened for the training of these men who make good fighters and are absolutely dependable.

In the name of great American heritage and the perpetuity of our fair land we demand for the Negro a man's chance; he does not want to be pitied because of his race he must not be discriminated against for the same reason. He will not shirk, he must not be shunned. He is perfectly willing to die, he ought to be granted life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in his march to death in the defense of our common country.

AUGUSTA, GA. JUN 25 1916

Let's Be Fair About It.

A day or two ago, The Chronicle received the communication which follows; the same being in line with much verbal comment that is being indulged in by some people on the same subject:

Augusta, Ga., June 22, 1916.

Editor Chronicle:

We wish to know why it is that the government has called for the white boys to enlist in the National Guard, but has never said a word about the negro. What are they going to do—take all of the white race and leave mothers and sisters here with the negro?

We know that you have negro regulars, but no volunteers. Why not call for them? We are of the opinion that if you call for negro volunteers, you will have more white boys to volunteer for the National Guard. Please excuse penmanship, as I am no expert, and please publish this letter in the next edition of your paper.

(Signed) ONE WHO WOULD VOLUNTEER.

Although the writer of the above neglected to sign his name, The Chronicle will waive its rule against publishing anonymous communications and give it space just the same. For it raises a point that should be properly answered.

In the first place, we ought to be just—even to the negroes. In fact, a white man can afford to be even more than just toward the negro, for the latter rests under a certain natural handicap that should, and nearly always does, secure for him the "benefit of the doubt," so to speak.

But, in this instance, it is only necessary—in order to be entirely just to the negro—to merely state and face the facts.

There are no negro military companies in the South volunteering for service in Mexico simply because—there are no negro military companies in the South. And there are no negro military companies in the South, simply because—the white people of the South have distinctly discouraged the existence of such organizations. We have, in fact, put a ban upon them.

To complain, therefore, that the negroes of the South are not now volunteering for service in Mexico, is to be distinctly unjust; for it is obvious that there are no military organizations into which they could be received. It is possible, however, for them to enlist in the regular army, and it is understood that they are doing this. At any rate, during the Spanish-American war it was no trouble to raise several regiments of negro troops in the South.

But, as for that matter, let's face the facts still a little further. On the very day that the above communication was written negro troopers—members of the Tenth Cavalry—were the first American soldiers to lose their lives in Mexico since the call to arms was issued. And these were members of the same regiment that "saved Roosevelt and his Rough Riders at San Juan Hill."

It is conceding nothing at all to be absolutely fair toward the negro. In fact we owe it to ourselves, as the superior race, to be scrupulously so.

WORLD

New York City

JUN 27 1916

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER.

Those who have had experience with him under

arms testify that the American negro takes most readily and efficiently to soldiering. And this is testimony which it is interesting to consider now that it is likely that the first negro regiment is about to be organized into the National Guard of the State of New York.

Happiness and the light heart are among the general characteristics of the black soldier. He goes about his business singing. It is related that during the Spanish War the colored cavalrymen had hardly dug their trenches at Santiago before their smuggled musical instruments were out and the camp was a medley place of tunefulness. And there was a white Colonel of the Twenty-fifth who was wont to boast of the chorus singing which he had made almost a part of the regimental drill.

The same childish simplicity which impels to this bursting into song leads to an overwhelming respect for the men in command. Discipline once instituted comes to stay in a negro regiment. Moreover, the rank and file carries so far its trust in its officers that the Captain of a company is quite apt to be the banker for his men, saving them from losses in camp gambling games.

Passions and excitements move the dusky soldier easily, it is true. To devotion to his officers, nevertheless, he adds pride in the service, ready excellence in the drill and a perfect willingness to follow where he is led. To ridicule, as a reproof, he is most sensitive. To the power of example he is keenly susceptible. To none of his white comrades is the appeal so effective as to him to perform for the honor of his race.

EVENING JOURNAL

Chicago, Ill.

1-1916

FOR COLORED OFFICERS

EDITOR JOURNAL:

HAVING read your editorials on preparedness, will say that I approve of them fully, and more, also. As a lifelong democrat, I would respectfully suggest that we have in this country about 10,000,000 of negroes, or colored population, of whom we would naturally expect a great deal in case of war with any great power. Trained and disciplined, they make as fine soldiers as any men on earth. Why not give them due recognition, and establish a military school similar to West Point, for young colored men exclusively? There are thousands of ambitious and well-educated young colored men who would eagerly embrace the opportunity to acquire a military education and become officers in colored regiments. As the colored man is not hyphenated, he would be strictly reliable and dependable as a soldier. A population of 10,000,000 could easily furnish 1,000,000 fine soldiers.

The republican party forced the right of suffrage on the colored man when he was not ready for it, in order to get his vote, and then left him to work out his own salvation. I think it would be good politics for the democratic party to recognize him as a sane and responsible citizen, and establish a military academy for him, thus giving him the chance to climb the ladder of renown, as well as the honor of fighting for his country.

J. S. HILL.

Aurora, Ill.

n NEWS TIMES
SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

HE'S A SOLDIER, AND WHY NOT GIVE HIM A CHANCE?

Permit us to pluck the fuse from an innocent looking, but extremely dangerous, infernal machine.

A petition has been presented to congress by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asking that four of the new regiments to be added to the army be set aside for colored soldiers. Wherefore a Washington writer sends out the word that the "southern colonels," who are in supreme power in congress, are preparing to kill the petition.

Being it is a presidential election year, and one in which the G. O. P. is desperately grabbing at every straw which floats along, quite likely the thought expressed in the aforesaid dispatch is fathered by the wish. Any question which would re-solidify the colored vote for the republican party, which vote has evidenced a marked disposition to stray from the fold, of late years, would be well worth agitating, from a purely political view point.

A few years ago, when the "race question" was the bugaboo used by the party leaders to scare the southern congressmen into line on any measure which contemplated putting arms into the hands of the blacks, there was serious opposition in the democratic ranks to adding negro units to the standing army. But the "race war" myth is exploded. The spectre which once stalked abroad in the south is laid once and for all. The fear of a negro outbreak does not, nor ever will again, prevail in Dixieland. Making soldiers of negroes is no longer an experiment. They have been proved. Barring an inherent restlessness of disposition, which makes army discipline irksome, they are about as good soldiers as can be found. They are loyal to their white officers, submit to the army drudgery uncomplainingly and seldom desert. The colored man is still working under a severe handicap. Why close to him a fine career?

Right at this moment this country needs genuine patriotism, unity of races and classes, as it never needed it before in its history. To wave a red flag now is as contemptible as it is treasonable.

TRAVELER & EVE. HERALD

Boston, Mass.

THE COLORED SOLDIERS

A NUMBER OF the worthy colored people of New Orleans were disappointed at the failure of the white people to provide for representation for them in the preparedness parade recently held here.

The Item thinks that it was wise not to attempt to mix the races on such an occasion. It does feel that there should be no objection to separate parades. Fate plays curious tricks and teaches us all lessons. To a soldier the place of honor is the front of the battle line. One man who bravely faces an enemy's bullets and dies fighting for his country is worth more for inspiration than a thousand marchers in a parade.

It happened to fall to the lot of a command of negro troops to be the first of the American soldiers to face hostile bullets on Mexican soil. All of the reports which come from the engagement indicate that this command bore itself bravely and well. When ambushed its members followed their officers in a charge and made the Mexicans pay dearly for the American blood spilled.

It was a regiment of colored regulars which saved the Rough Riders at San Juan Hill.

We think that the social and political line of cleavage is recognized and agreed upon as best by the intelligent class of both races in the South. We feel that the colored people are better off in the South than anywhere else. The white people who took this country from the Indians and developed it have given the colored people a chance here for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness that they have nowhere else in the globe.

It is jointly the privilege and the duty of all peoples who live under the flag to defend it in times of war. And we believe that every American, white or black, takes pride in the fact that the colored soldiers have proven worthy of the uniform on more than one battlefield.

Nor is there danger that any man who wears the uniform, white or black, will ever remain permanently the prisoner of a foreign nation, while there are men and money in the United States of America.

[illegible] VIEW

Nashville, Tenn.

MAY 27

COLLIER'S WEEKLY ON NEGRO SOLDIER.

It has been suggested that two regiments of artillery and two of infantry, of the new regiments lately voted by Congress, be recruited from our Negro population. This proposal is supported by the National Association, of which Oswald Garrison Villard is vice president and treasurer, and the association points out in a statement which lies before us that while the adjutant general has said he doubts whether 175,000 regulars could be recruited in the United States, "there is no difficulty in recruiting Colored regiments. Yet while officers are tearing their hair to get white recruits, the sign is up: "No colored man wanted." And the National association proceeds to point out the many titles of the Negro to high rank as a American soldier; the courage of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts at Fort Wagner; the work of the Ninth and Tenth cavalry in the Indian fights from 1868 down to 1890; the notably small number of desertions from Negro regiments; the services of these regiments in the Spanish war and in the Philippines, where they have stood up against the climate better than white regiments have, and where their military record has been of the highest. The military history of the men we should call Afro-Americans, except for the bad name hyphenates have nowadays, certainly entitles them to the chance they ask to serve their country in additional regiments. We hope that the house and senate committees on military affairs will grant the petition of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.—Collier's Weekly.

AMERICAN
6-30-16
Baltimore, Md.

NEGROES AND ENLISTMENT.

To the Editor: Mr. Harry S. Cummings, a member of the City Council from the Seventeenth ward, which, after all, is but a small section of the city's territory, arises with pardonable zeal to tender Governor Harrington assurances of the loyalty and support of the negroes of the state in these troublous times with Mexico. It may be a matter of grave doubt that Mr. Cummings has the authority to speak for the few thousands of our people who live in his ward, it is a matter of absolute certainty that he has no such authority to speak for the many thousands who live outside its limits. The negroes' loyalty to this nation cannot be questioned. It has been proven time and again. In any emergency this great municipality and the State of Maryland can depend upon the faithful service of her sons of African descent. But what I rise to inquire about is this: Why should the negroes of Maryland rush to bear arms in this threatened conflict with Mexico when we witness on our streets negro soldiers on the way to camp, not for the purpose of enlisting, but to do menial service for the whites? How can we grow enthusiastic over a state government which refuses to provide adequately for the educational needs of our people? Maryland is the only state south of Mason and Dixon's Line that hasn't a thoroughly equipped normal school for the training of colored teachers. The one at Bowie has the promise, under its present principal, of great work, but it cannot, even with the sacrifices made by its faculty, do the work required on the scanty appropriation provided for it.

When respectable colored men in this city have difficulty in purchasing or renting homes for themselves and families simply because they are colored, they cannot easily be persuaded to fight to maintain such a condition. It may be wise and prudent to appear thus always ready to cheer for the Stars and Stripes; to simulate a patriotic devotion to land and nation, to affect a readiness to serve and to die for one's country, but no man, white or black, can love a city, a state or a nation that restrains and hampers his activities on every hand, and that indorses and perpetuates race friction by class legislation.

Certainly we are going to fight, if the need comes for it; just as our brothers are fighting in Mexico now, but we would like to do it without having the thought haunt us at every step that at the end our only reward will be a return to the same miserable conditions of wrong, injustice and misrepresentation.

W. ASHBIE HAWKINS.

Baltimore, June 29.

Soldiers – 1916

Newspaper DISPATCH Erie, Pa

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ress APR 22 1916

NEGROES IN THE ARMY

Senator Vardaman has not been heard from often since he left the governorship of Mississippi. His speeches appear in The Congressional Record, but in no publications that are read. The reason is simple enough. Vardaman's hatred of the negro is his sole political capital. In congress, with an administration that has scrupulously and often cruelly avoided recognition of the negro as a citizen, Vardaman has no text for ranting.

The senator seeks to make a case for his pet aversion in the army bill. He solemnly expresses his fear that under it negro regiments will be recruited in the south which, in the hands of a "hostile president," may be used to oppress the whites. At the moment when a colored regiment is proving so worthy its traditions of glory in Mexico, this outburst is peculiarly ridiculous. It is gratifying to record that the senator who promptly poked fun at it was Senator Vardaman's colleague, John Sharp Williams.

The American negro makes a splendid soldier. He is obedient, strong, courageous and satisfied. His regiments are always close to maximum strength. He does not desert. The Association for the Advancement of the Colored People has asked that, in the army increase, there shall be two negro regiments. Their request should be granted. The negro has proved his worthiness of the army uniform.

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

THE FIGHTING NEGRO.

(From the Syracuse Post-Standard.)

There were Negroes in the battle of Bunker Hill in the War of the Revolution; there were Negroes in the battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812; Negro regiments fought in the civil war; Negro regiments played a prominent and praiseworthy part in the battles of El Caney and Las Guasimas, in Cuba. It is a Negro regiment that has suffered in the first clash between troops of the United States and those of Venustiano Carranza.

A careful study of the rolls of the Continental army shows at least 3,000 black men enlisted in the cause of patriotism. From first to last, during the civil war, 178,975 Negro soldiers were mustered into the United States volunteer army, and of this number 36,847 were reported killed, wounded, or missing in 449 battles.

Negro troops have never run away. The closer the contact with the enemy the better they have fought. Army men cannot speak too highly of their courage, their obedience to orders, and their general spirit of loyalty.

The first general engagement of the civil war in which colored troops took part was the assault upon Port Hudson, La., made by troops under General Banks in 1863. One regiment lost 129 officers and men. It was in a memorable assault upon Fort Wagner that Robert G. Shaw fell dead at the head of his colored regiment. He had volunteered to lead. It was in the same battle that Sergeant William Carney carried the flag of his regiment across an open field stormed by bullets and inspired a victory.

These are not a few scattered instances of individual bravery. They are characteristics of colored troops in battle.

The men who fell at Carrizal were not the first troopers killed in the desultory sort of warfare which has existed along the border for months. But they were the first to fall in a battle on Mexican soil, in what may develop into another American war.

There are no braver troops in the United States army. They have never failed. They will not fail in the war that is imminent.

Colored Soldier Praised on Retirement

Tuskegee Student

Referring to the retirement of Sergt. Dalbert P. Green, 25th U. S. Infantry, after 25 years' service, the last of which was at Honolulu, the Star-Bulletin of that place, in its issue of Sept. 6th, says: "Sergeant Green has been the best known and most liked man in the 25th for years. He has well earned his retirement, and can proceed to his home feeling that he has given the active years of his life to his country and has a splendid record behind him of duty well performed.

"The oldtimers in the regiment are gradually going out, and their loss has been severely felt. To them the regiment is indebted for its splendid reputation and a loyalty that has been characteristic of the 25th Infantry. One of the last to go is Sergeant Green, and he leaves a vacancy that will be very hard to fill. He was given character 'Excellent' on the eight discharges he has received from the Army, and was recommended to receive a certificate of merit for meritorious service rendered near Bamba, Luzon, P. I., Nov. 26, 1899.

"Sergeant Green is still a young man, and any community that gets him as a citizen is fortunate.—*Army and Navy Journal*, Washington, D. C.

NEWS

TON, OHIO

THE NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Our negro soldiers are giving a good account of themselves in the Mexican trouble. In fact, they are standing out conspicuously and receiving a great deal of praise. For it has been the Tenth regiment of cavalry, a regiment composed wholly of negroes, with the exception of its officers, that has been at the front all of the time.

It was a detachment of this Tenth cavalry that had the fight with the Villistas, in which sixty of the bandits were killed, and when its was reported Villa got his wound. So it must have been a negro who had the honor—and it was an honor—to shoot the leader of as murderous a gang of bandits as was ever turned loose upon a community.

All of which is here stated simply that the colored man may have his due. He has a hard time of it as a general proposition, in receiving credit. Where one race so completely dominates a country as the white man dominates this one, other races, in the minority, do not always receive the praise to which they are often entitled.

So far as it goes in numbers, the American army is the equal, if not the superior of any army on earth. Certainly the average American soldier is the equal, if not the superior of the average soldier of any other country. They are as well trained, as intelligent, as courageous, as any set of men on earth. They are undergoing hardships in Mexico without complaint. They are effective in every way, and the colored soldier is figuring in the general average, and keeping up his end of the average.

The colored soldier is peculiarly fitted for the contest in Mexico. In the first place, he likes the warm weather, and can stand warmer temperatures than the white man. He is more at home in Mexico, if you please, and when the day's march is done, he is in better physical condition than the white man. As for the glamor of war, it appeals to the colored man. The very ryhthm of the march is music to his ears. The military trappings suit him in every respect. His loyalty to his white officers is inspiring. So he goes along in the man hunt as happy and carefree as if he were gathering black berries, and sings his soulful melody when others ar too tired to sing.

DISPATCH

TIMES

s: Richmond, Va.

JUN 29 1916

The Negro as a Soldier

THERE was nothing in the conduct of the negro regulars at Carrizal for which we need blush. All reports, official and unofficial, point to the fact that the colored troopers fought gallantly against overwhelming odds, that they stood their ground and answered every command of their white officers, under the deadly fire of the Mexican machine gun.

This is not the first time that negro soldiers have proved their courage. They played an important part in the battle of Santiago, and it is recorded that they went to the rescue of Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in the San Juan engagement at a time when the roughriders were hard pressed.

By his very nature, the negro is amenable to discipline, and responds eagerly to it if his orders come from superiors in whom he has confidence. We know this is true in civil life, and our military experience has further emphasized it. The wisdom of the War Department, therefore, in placing white officers in command of negro troops cannot be questioned.

JERSEY REFUSES RACE A REGIMENT

Chicago Defender

Trenton, N. J., Mar. 24.—Assemblyman Whitman of Atlantic City failed in his effort to have the Militia Committee of the House release his bill providing for the organization of a race militia regiment in New Jersey. Mr. Whitman introduced the bill early in the session at the behest of Mr. James Lightfoot of Atlantic City and other prominent Race men of Atlantic county and the state of New Jersey. For some reason the committee has been holding up the bill, but Mr. Whitman had hoped to get it out. He took up the matter very earnestly today with the members of the committee, but still the bill was not reported.

DOWN

MICHIGAN

BOULEVARD

—International Film Service

Trenton Ave 7/6/16

COMPANY A MUSTERED IN FOR NEGRO REGIMENT

Company A, Fifteenth regiment, New York National Guard, Lieut. Vertner W. Tandy, commanding, was mustered into the service Monday night, July 3.

This is the first company of the regiment of Negro soldiers which is to be added to the state's militia, and the commander will be Col. William Hayward, Public Service Commissioner. The number of the regiment, the Fifteenth, is the number requested by Col. Hayward.

Recruiting stations have been opened at 131st street and Seventh avenue, 135th street and Lenox ave., and at 72 West 99th street. Captainton Lorillard Spencer, 8th Coast Artillery, military secretary to Governor Whitman, has been detailed to assist Col. Hayward as recruiting officer.

Captain Spencer has declared that at the present rate of enlistments, the regiment will be fully recruited in a month's time.

The following is the list of names given out as composing Company A

Aldridge, Ira Lewis; Banks, Robert L.; Banks, Robert A.; Bazil, Wilfred Felix; Braxton, Russell Bowers; Brown, Howell; Brown, George Edward; Bunting, William; Childrey Howard Blaine; Coleman, Louis; Cornish, Arnold; Cosby, John Prosser; Davis, Lennie Henry; Dean, Edward Cadmus; Dickerson, Henry Freeman; Dixon, John Telfair; Duke, William; Duncan, Samuel A.; Foster, Rudolph J.; Grant, Peter; Hart, Jeremiah; Henderson, Louis Clay; Hodge, Bascom F.; Hutchins, Albert Lester; Jackson, Lyman Moore; Johnson, Alexander; Johnson, Thomas Wilbin; King, James Andrew; Lias, Harry M.; McLee, Archie; Montgomery, Adolphus Lorenzo; Albert Leonard Sloan; Montague, Leon; Niecolls, William Oliver; Payne, Charles H.; Pollard, Lee; Pollitt, Jas. A.; Primus, Ralph Waldo; Richardson, John R.; Rooks, Denis Daniel; Sands, Henry John; Smith, Thomas Milton; Spencer, Frank Ellsworth; Thompson, Sandy; Trent, Joseph Hannibal; Trott, Wm. G., Jr.; Wade, Marion W.; Wheeler, Walter; Williams Willa James; Williams, Stephen Molton; Wilson, Chester A.; Wright Leaming V.; Young Nathaniel.

Richmond Planet 7/1/16

"THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER."

The Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch in its issue of the 29th inst. has the following to say:

There was nothing in the conduct of the Negro regulars at Carrizal for which we need blush. All reports, official and unofficial, point to the fact that the colored troopers fought gallantly against overwhelming odds. that they stood their ground and answered every command of their white officers, under the deadly fire of the Mexican machine gun.

This is not the first time that Negro soldiers have proved their courage. They played an important part in the battle of Santiago, and it is recorded that they went to the rescue of Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt in the San Juan engagement at a time when the roughriders were hard pressed.

By his very nature, the Negro is amenable to discipline, and responds eagerly to it if his orders come from superiors in whom he has confidence. We know this is true in civil life, and our military experience has further emphasized it. The wisdom of the War Department, therefore, in placing white officers in command of Negro troops cannot be questioned.

We regret that our very fair and able contemporary should have taken this as an argument in favor of discountenancing Negro leadership. If a Negro cannot lead a Negro, who can he lead? You and your associates have barred him from leading white men.

Colored folks can always get along with the better class of white people. In order for our people to attain their full measure of citizenship, they must learn to command as well as to obey and to obey as well as command. Still the editorial in question will help us and we thank the editorial department for this timely recognition.

PUBLIC LEDGER

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER

We Do Not Realize His Value as a Factor in Preparedness

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—In anticipation of strife, whether internal or external, and the spasmodic attempts to train bodies of men in every section of the country, we will revert eventually to the National Guard as the largest organized body especially for home protection. Citizens complain that the guard is not fully enlisted—neither is it. This city and State has a great unknown power in the negro, and could enlist with the sound of the bugle a regiment and more of the finest body of men that ever wore a uniform. They have the physique and endurance. This country could enlist half a million negroes, if not double this number, and even more. The history of the Civil War tells repeatedly of the endurance of the negro soldier and more would have been writen had the conditions been different. Many units in our army today are of foreign birth. In time of war would it not be natural to have some fear, if only a passing thought? But the negro knows no country but this. It is his. Never has history portrayed one not loyal. The negro is quick to learn tactics and obeys orders implicitly and no officer could question his loyalty to the flag. Philadelphia should organize immediately a full regiment of negroes. They should have their armory. They should be fully equipped and absorbed into the National Guard of Pennsylvania. To make any distinction would mean a failure. Every opportunity should be given to enlist. I recall the parade on Broad street after the Spanish-American War. There was no regiment of troops who marched with the exactitude and nicety of precision that the negro regiment did. Now is the time for such a move to be made. The time will come, it may be near, that this city will be glad and proud to have such an organization as a regiment of well-trained negro troops. The negro requires white officers. They must have them now at least, but he makes no objection to this—none whatever. Only give him a chance to be enrolled upon the same footing as other members of the National Guard, thereby increasing our N. G. P. several regiments. I heard a litle of the fight of San Juan Hill. I had the fortune to have charge of 98 negro soldiers who saved the Rough Riders and the day. They were suffering with typhoid fever. I never saw such wonderfully developed men, one and all, although many at death's door. They showed they were men of great endurance, with little to say. There was no sign of bravado or tales of courage, only a plain, simple story of their fight. Will not some one take this matter up now and organize immediately a body of negroes who are now only waiting to be called? The benefit will not only be to the nation, but to the negro as a race, for war is a science today, and everything beneficial to an individual is taught a soldier.

C. FONTAINE MAURY LEIDY, M. D.
Philadelphia, March 10, 1916.

Would Enlist Negro Troops.

New Orleans, June 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The Times-Picayune:

It is a tragic waste not to accept negro militiamen for service against the Mexicans. The negro makes an ideal soldier for the job that confronts us. The climatic conditions, peculiarities of our opponents, etc., call for men who have shown themselves such good fighters as they did in Cuba and as they are now doing in Africa for the Allies.

Every state in the Union should raise at least one regiment of negro troops. There is no doubt that our negro citizens would gladly and quickly respond to a patriotic appeal; and it would be more than a pity, it would be a crime, not to use their services in this war.

DR. D. C. BOUDOUSQUIE.

TIMES-PICAYUNE
6-25-16
New Orleans, La.

SEP 14 1916

PLATTSBURGH AND THE NEGRO.

W. E. B. Du Bois Publishes His Correspondence with Gen. Wood.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, editor of the *Crisis*, the official publication of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, gave out to-day the text of correspondence between him and Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding officer, Department of the East, in regard to the alleged discrimination against negroes at the training camp for citizen volunteers at Plattsburgh. Dr. Du Bois wrote Gen. Wood the following letter on September 7, last:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People understands that colored men have been refused admittance to the training camp at Plattsburgh. We write to ask if this has been done according to law and at your direction. If so, may we ask what your future policy in the matter is going to be, and how far citizens of negro descent are going to be discriminated against at this camp?

Gen. Wood wrote the following reply from Plattsburgh three days later:

"In response to inquiries concerning the camps for colored men representatives of the race were informed early in the summer that if an attendance of 200 could be assured a special camp would be established. The necessary number was not forthcoming, and the camp was not established."

MAJOR CHAS. YOUNG

Commanding 2nd Battalion 10th U. S. Cavalry, now in Mexico—Gov. Whitman has requested War Department to assign him to New York's Negro Regiment now being mustered in.

Soldiers – 1916

NEGRO TROOPERS' MARKSMANSHIP.

Memphis News-Scimitar.

The fight between Mexicans and negro troopers of the Tenth United States Cavalry at Carrizal, proved one thing, at least. The official report of the surviving Mexican commander shows the negro troopers were pretty good marksmen.

Lieutenant Colonel Genovevo Rivas, reporting to his government, shows that thirty Mexicans were killed and thirty-three wounded. He also shows that the Mexicans put five squadrons in action against the two troops of Americans, and also that several machine guns were used by the former.

Colonel Rivas places the strength of the opposing American force at "between 80 and 90 men." Of these four were officers not equipped with rifles and at least a dozen were horse-holders, who did not engage in the fighting.

Thus it appears that, with sixty-three Mexicans struck by bullets, each of the American troopers engaged must have accounted for one enemy, on an average.

This is good shooting, especially under the conditions of repulsing an attack by an overwhelming force on ground selected by the latter.

AUG – 1916

OUR COLORED TROOPS

THE *Boston Post* pays the following fine tribute to the colored soldiers of our army at Carrizal:

"The Negro troopers of the Tenth United States Cavalry sustained the fine reputation men of their color long since won as fighters of stout heart and superb bravery. As at Fort Wagner and San Juan Hill, these men of dark skins proved that their allegiance is of the kind that they are willing to seal with their blood.

"The Negro is a good American; he is a lover of his country, and when trained in the service of that country he is willing to give and does give that 'last full measure of devotion' that the emancipator of his race immortalized on the field of Gettysburg."

If the United States government can demand of its colored citizens, and receive, this "last full measure of devotion," why is it not bound to guarantee them the rights of citizens? How can it permit them to be tortured, hanged, burnt at the stake, and never, as a government, hasten to punish such a crime? No plea of being stopped by the barrier of "state rights," is valid. If my country can demand my service in defence of its flag even to death itself, it is bound by every law of right and justice to see that my citizenship under that flag is not a mockery and a farce, "state rights" or no "state rights."

F H R

NEWS-HERALD
JOPLIN, MO

JUN 29 1916

THE BRAVEST OF THE BRAVE.

"Oh, he's a nigger!"

Sure, but henceforth and forever let there be no doubt in our minds that courage has anything to do with skin.

As the reports from Carrizal filter in, every item of it shows that the negro troopers of Troops C and K, U. S. A., are just as much entitled to the love and respect of patriotic Americans as the heroes of Lexington, the Alamo or the Little Big Horn.

The odds were at least ten to one—perhaps fifty to one—against which these gallant black boys fought!

If they are not in history the bravest of the brave, they are as brave as the bravest!

Hats off, fellers, to Troops C and K, Tenth regiment, U. S. A.!

PROVES BEST SHOT IN TARGET TEST

The Chicago Defender
9/30/16

By Private Linwood Queen

Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H. I., Sept. 29.—Sergt. Dace H. Burns of Company A, Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, is the highest qualified expert shot in the army in Hawaii, and came near being the best in the whole American army.

The highest score made out of a possible 300 points up until the time Sergt. Burns fired, was 277, made by a white soldier of the Fourth Cavalry.

On the morning of Sept. 6, 1916, Sergt. Burns was called to the 500-yard firing point for his final chance.

All of the time before the firing point had been noisy, but when the sergeant came down every voice was silent and every eye was fastened upon the target 500 yards away to catch the score which was to tell the story.

In a short time the winning score was signaled, giving the firer a total of 283 points out of a possible 300. Instantly every soldier cheered to the highest. Hats and belts went up in the air, and his comrades lifted him upon their shoulders and marched off and away, singing and cheering in exhilaration.

This post, being the largest in the army, contains several regiments, but Sergt. Dace H. Burns is the highest qualified shot in the Hawaiian Brigade.

Not only is the Twenty-fifth Infantry noted for tis excellent marksmanship, for they excel everything in Hawaii in athletics, as the number of pennants and trophies in their possession readily shows.

Their latest victim was the Santa Claras, a baseball team, which was defeated several times without ever giving them a look-in. This team was supposed to be one of the leading teams in California.

SPECIAL HONORS FOR BLACK HEROES.

Richmond Planet
7/8/16

The public will read with interest the following telegraphic report from Washington, D. C.:

Washington, June 29.—A resolution to provide for military escort for the bodies of the troopers of the Tenth United States Cavalry, killed in action at Carrizal, Mexico, from El Paso to Washington, and for burial with military honors in Arlington Cemetery, was introduced to-day by Representative Johnson, of Washington.

Representative Johnson asked the House for unanimous consent to take up the resolution, but Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, objected, saying the matter should be referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Johnson told the House that those in the navy who fell at Vera Cruz were accorded similar honors and that the Carrizal victims were Negro troopers, but they were heroes the same as white soldiers. The resolution was referred to the Military Committee.

A northerner offered the resolution and a northerner objected to its consideration. In the face of patriotism and loyalty and death, the dreaded race prejudice is in evidence and the special honors requested were denied to these brave black men who gave up their lives for their country.

BULLETIN
Philadelphia, Pa.

Color Line Should Be Forgotten

To the Editor of The Bulletin.

Sir: In reply to "X. Y. Z.'s" letter on the valor and cowardice of the negro troops which appeared in the Bulletin recently, I wish to say that the writer is exceedingly selfish in his accusation of the negro troops. Notwithstanding the fact that their high lights of progress may not have outshone others, I sincerely believe that too much commendation cannot be bestowed upon these men who so nobly defended the intrigue against them and their country.

It may be openly admitted that the negro is not considered to have as high standard of morality as others by some, but in this instance this wrong should be forever blotted out of our minds. The country may be divided as to the welfare of the negro at times, but in this instance when "Americanism First" is predominant, it is exceedingly heart-breaking to read of any one person whose thoughts are so cruel as to deprive him of honor when he is willing to die for his country, but is begrudged the opportunity of living for his country by many.

No set of people has a monopoly on bravery, and at this time when a crisis is at hand race prejudice should not creep out. The negro is always ready to help preserve the peace, happiness and prosperity of his country and willing to lay down his life, if necessary, at the proper time.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

Ask What Flag Means to Negro

To the Editor of The Bulletin.

Sir: With interest I read "X. Y. Z.'s" criticism of Eugene Cooper's letter. I wonder what excuse "X. Y. Z." could offer for some of the cowardly traits exhibited by men of his own race and for treason, a crime which the negro has never committed. Yes, we are proud of our [illegible]s of the Tenth Cavalry, but our pride is [illegible]ermingled with grief; grief made more poig[illegible]nt with the thought that their lives were [illegible]en, as in previous wars, for a country whose [illegible]preciation to the race that gave them is [illegible]own by discrimination and segregation.

What crime has the negro committed that he [illegible]rits only hatred, and that men like "X. Y. [illegible]" should begrudge any word of commenda[illegible]n? Should it surprise some of our white [illegible]others, to whom the color line is an instinct, [illegible]d the observance of it is almost a religion, [illegible]at as Old Glory waves the colored boy and [illegible]rl are beginning to wonder how it is symbolic [illegible]r love and freedom, when they and their pa[illegible]nts suffer insults, and lynching has become a [illegible]ublic pastime, while the white criminal re[illegible]ives protection and a fair trial?

The negro is compelled to labor cheaper and often on application for a position receives an insulting negative answer.

It is only the thought of the real white men [illegible]nd women whose religion has taught them the [illegible]eaning of "his brother's keeper," and the pro[illegible]ection of our own, that encourages us, with Old Glory waving before us, to strive to pierce the darkness for a glimmering of a perfect day, when there shall be a full recognition of our American citizenship.

MABEL L. SMITH.

From a National Guardsman

To the Editor of The Bulletin.

Sir: In my behalf I wish you would stop this war as I am losing a holiday. Here I am only getting two holidays a year and that greaser with big whiskers comes along and makes trouble on the eve of one of them. Nevertheless we are having a good time on the way to El Paso. Plenty to eat. Slept all through Ohio. The farms of Indiana are wonderful. All the boys in good spirits. Receive great send-offs at every stop. People come out by the hundreds and wait for us to pull in. Give us tobacco and sandwiches. All the girls want our addresses so they can write to us.

TOMMY K.

Penn. Troop Train, Greenfield, Ind.

TRIBUNE
Chicago, Ill.

OCT 1 9 1916

VOTE LOSS STIRS NEGRO SOLDIERS

Eighth's Friends Blame Democrats for Refusal of Furlough to Degister.

Refusal of the war department to permit the Eighth infantry, Illinois National guard, to come to Chicago to register Tuesday has stirred up a terrific row in the territory in which most of the 1,300 men of the Eighth live.

Only one company—that at Springfield, where the regiment is awaiting muster out—succeeded in getting to the polls. All the rest of the regiment is disfranchised for the November election because the men couldn't register.

Gov. Dunne has a telegram from Gen. Barry at central headquarters showing that the governor did what he could for the Eighth, the only Negro regiment in the national guard service and mostly Republican.

Democratic national headquarters sent out a special bulletin, claiming credit through Senator Walsh for having secured last minute action in behalf of the First Illinois artillery at Fort Sheridan.

Gen. Barry was permitted to grant a one day furlough to the batteries to permit them to register. There was nothing doing, however, for the Negro Eighth.

Republican State Chairman Fred E. Sterling has received many complaints. He issued this statement last night in reply to a query from THE TRIBUNE: "The refusal of the secretary of war to permit the 1,200 members of the Eighth infantry to come home to register, thus depriving them of their right to vote on Nov. 7, will cost the Democratic ticket thousands of votes.

"The Democratic secretary of war finds nothing to prevent his taking a long furlough from official duties to 'stump' the country for Mr. Wilson, but he conveniently finds sufficient red tape to prevent these boys who have been rendering patriotic service on the Rio Grande from exercising their greatest American privilege."

SECRETARY OF WAR OPPOSED

To Bill Aimed At Colored Soldiers. Sen. Taggart Of Indiana, Writes Him On Subject. Both Praise Valor Of Race Troopers

The Louisville

Washington, D. C. Sept. 10.—Senator Thomas Taggart, of In-

diana, owner of hotels employing a large number of Colored men, has written to Secretary of War Baker in opposition to a bill introduced by one Caraway, of Arkansas, aimed at Colored soldiers. Mr. Taggart is making a bid for the Colored vote of Indiana on the ground that he employs many Colored people at French Lick, but his letter does not mean he is playing politics.

The answer of Secretary Baker is a little broader than expected in view of the fact that he ruled Colored men could not join white regiments of the North even as cooks, waiters, etc.

Carraway's bill reads:

"To prevent the enlistment of Negroes in the military service of the United States.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

"That, hereafter, there shall not be enlisted or re-enlisted in the military service of the United States, either in the army or the navy, any person of Negro or Colored race.

"Section 2. All laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith are hereby repealed."

The correspondence between Senator Taggart and Sedretary Baker, dealing with this subject is herewith reproduced:

Senator Taggart's Letter.

Aug. 28, 1916.—The Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War: Dear Mr. Secretary—My attention has been called to H. R. 17,183, introduced in the House of Representatives July 27, 1916, which I am inclosing herewith.

The bill states that hereafter, there shall not be enlisted or re-enlisted in the military service of the United States, either in the army or navy, any person of the Negro or Colored race.

I feel sure that this bill does not meet with the wishes of the War Department. There are several occasions that call to my mind the valor and loyalty of the Negro soldiers, and only recently their bravery was shown at Carrizal, Mexico.

I am opposed to this bill.

Hoping to hear from your department that this bill does not meet with your approval, and with personal regards, I beg to remain, yours very truly, T. TAGGART.

Secretary Baker's Answer.

August 30, 1916.—My Dear Senator: I have received your letter of August 28, and read the copy of H. R. 17,183, which you inclosed.

My attention had not been before called to this bill, and so far as I know it has not been referred to this department for opinion. The purpose of the bill is to prevent re-enlistment of people of the colored race in the military service of the United States. Any such bill would receive the disapproval and adverse recommendation of this department.

Those who are familiar with the history of our country from the armies organized by George Washington in the American Revolution down to the present day, know that brave and often conspicuously gallant service has been rendered by colored troops. In the most recent instances, at Carrizal in Mexico, these colored troops conducted themselves with the greatest intrepidity and reflected nothing but honor upon the uniform they wore.

Very truly yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.
JUL 29 1916

NEGRO TROOPS.

We expected to awaken some comment in an editorial printed last week criticizing congress for not increasing the regular army by enlisting negroes. Speaking of the Mexican situation The Times said: "It seems a pity to waste good white men in battle with such a foe; the cost of sacrifice would be more nearly equalized were the job assigned to negro troops." The New York Evening Post says this is a brutal suggestion, and "The Crisis," a magazine devoted to the interests of the negroes, calls the editor of The Times "a delightful old scoundrel," but gives him credit for being more honest than his fellows. The Times meant to be brutal; war is brutal. It is a question of sacrifice and it comes to be a question of who shall be sacrificed, the more productive or the more unproductive of its population. That draws the line in a brutal way, but it is a question that always has to be faced. The administration has now drawn to the Mexican border a citizen soldiery that has had to leave its occupations, its homes, break into its schemes of life and its careers, simply because the regular army is not large enough to do the job. The regular army cannot be recruited to that extent that it could do the job, because the negro population is discriminated against because of its color and nothing else from enlistment in the regular army. And this is because of southern prejudice which controls congress. The negro is only in small proportion a skilled laborer; schools have graduated very many intelligent men and women, but they have not had a fair chance to show their capacity in the upper ranks of labor or the professions as a class or race. Shut out from other opportunities they would gladly become soldiers, and they make good soldiers. There are now four negro regiments in the regular army, the 9th and 10th cavalry, and the 24th and 25th infantry, and each one has distinguished itself in service. The 10th cavalry saved the Rough Riders at the battle of Santiago, and at Carrizal has proved itself among the most gallant soldiers of the world. We had the 24th Infantry as neighbors to this city in Madison Barracks for a number of years, and the testimony when they went away was that there had never been a regiment stationed there so soldierly, so self-respecting, and which gave so little trouble to the people of the vicinity as the Twenty-fourth. A negro is proud of his uniform and proud of his service, is a good fighting man and has few other opportunities to serve his country or national life. No matter how he may endeavor to elevate himself there is a present ban upon him which holds him down. It is not right and after generations the stigma will be removed and equality asserted for the race as it is in the older civilization of Europe, but it exists now and whether wrong or right it makes a condition which makes the negro population the most available of any source to recruit the regular army up to full strength. As The Times said, it is a case where prejudice has stood in the way of the welfare of the nation, both as an economic question, as the solving of a political problem, and as doing justice to a race of black citizens. Government should draw on the eager and waiting millions of negro population to supplement its fighting force of defense. It is the best preparedness, and it is at hand and it is shameful that it should not be utilized.

Columbus, N. M., March 31.—Waiting here for orders to move across the border are several thousand members of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, the best regiment in the service of the Government. These men are here ready to lay down their lives for a country that will not allow them to drink out of the same foun-

tain with the whites nor ride in the same street cars. The American newspapers have made things still worse by their continual slurs of "darky soldiers," "Negro" with a small n, and some southern papers have gone so far as to allude to these fighting troops as "n—— soldiers." It seems that in this day and time those who can sit in their offices on the seventh and eighth floors behind a typewriter and those who claim to have at least a common school education and mother wit would simply rely upon their own faculties when they write of such men who have stood the brunt of the battle, while these so-called editors sit in their shirt sleeves in the middle of March and try to cast slurs at men who are protecting American property and American lives. Patriotism begins at home. We dare say that these some would-be writers would run like a scared jackass if they heard a cannon or smelt gunpowder. The killing of the members of the Tenth has set the boys to thinking. It is certainly a tough position to be in, and the sympathy of the race men is with them.

Field Headquarters, American Expeditionary Forces, Colonia Dublan, Chihuahua, Mexico, March 30, by Courier and Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., March 31, by Wire to The Chicago Defender, 12 a. m.—Private George A. Hudnell and ten other members of the Tenth Cavalry were killed and fourteen severely injured when the Villa bandits blew up the troop train on which the men were being transported. This happened on the Northwestern railroad south of Casas Grandes. Officers on the border state that they are in constant fear that Villa is laying a trap for the men in Gen. Pershing's command. Villa has escaped from the Mexican troops and is about 250 miles south. Col. Dodd is leading the chase with two companies of picked men from the Tenth. These men have been chosen because of their ability as fighters and they have been styled as veterans. The troop train was blown up Monday. The members of the other troops of the Tenth went to the rescue of their wounded comrades.

Strange as it may seem, the Tenth is bearing up under the strife better than the white soldiers. Troop M came to a halt opposite a bunch of infantrymen and dismounted. They gave each man a drink from their canteens, showing a far better spirit than the whites would have shown them. Both regiments seem to realize the seriousness of the occasion and they face it like men. One of the troopers of the Tenth ended his ride with a smile on his face. The boys show little from their long rides. A member of the Twenty-fourth who has seen service in Cuba and the Philippines and who has traveled in foreign lands said he had never seen so many rivers and less water, so many cows and less milk, and such a far stretch of land with so little to see in his life. They were glad to come here from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, but are none too glad to fight for the treatment they received while at the fort by both the merchants and the townspeople.

MEXICANS THINK NEGRO TROOPERS ARE DEVILS

Correspondents of the Metropolitan dailies who are accompanying the United States army in its invasion of Mexico find a great deal to write about concerning the Negro troopers of the 10th cavalry and the infantrymen of the 24th regiment. A Tribune staff correspondent at El Paso, after describing the sensation created among the Mexican peons by the motor trucks and the big army biplanes, said:

"And now a new puzzle has been presented to them in the Negro troopers. A Negro cavalryman returned to-day from Casas Grandes on sick leave. He is still laughing over the puzzled manner in which the Mexicans regarded the 10th Cavalry.

"For a while they just stood around gawking at us," he said. "Then they began talking excitedly among themselves. 'These are not Americanos,' said one; "they are devils.' Presently a trooper who could speak Spanish came up and said: 'Yes, we are Americans, and you should keep it in mind, too.' The Mexicans merely shook their heads."

This is not the first time members of the Tenth have been characterized as "Devils." In the Cuban campaign of 1898, at the battle of San Juan Hill, the members of this regiment saved the day for the United States army by taking the advance from Roosevelt's Rough Riders and leading the charge up the hill. The Spanish soldiers, whose terrific fire had halted the white troops, found that the Negro troopers continued to advance regardless of the hail of lead which decimated their ranks.

When the line was near enough to the Spanish trenches for the Spaniards to discern the complexion of the advancing troops who were steadily coming up the hill, it is said that the hidalgos threw down their rifles and exclaimed, "Those are Devils, not men," following that exclamation with a general exodus from the region of the trenches.

Baltimore, Md. American
JAN 22 1916

FOR A COLORED ARMY.

To the Editor: Preparedness is in the air. Secretary of War Garrison recommends an army of 500,000 men. Such men would be the hired men of the United States government, but they would not be engaged in any useful labor. It would, therefore, be a detriment to the country and to every taxpayer to take them from the ranks of regular laboring men. There is no overplus of labor in this country. But we do have a class, constantly increasing, of men who idle away their lives, who are detrimentals and wasters. I refer to the negroes, especially, those in the cities. Why not make our proposed army out of them? They make first-class soldiers. And the training they would receive would make men of them. To take 500,000 male negroes or half that number and to train and discipline them as soldiers would pretty nearly settle the so-called negro question.

ELIOT NORTON.

New York, January 21.

Soldiers - 1916

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY.

Richmond Planet
12-23-16

We are always interested in noting the present predicament of the War Department in the effort to bar colored men from full participation in the service. Colored militiamen in the southern States are at present not known, and this branch of the service has been assigned exclusively to white men, who are, in the matter of enlistment, a failure. The following remarks from a recent address delivered by the very able Governor of Virginia will illustrate this point. At a governors' conference in Washington last Saturday night he said:

Some features of the Hay army bill have practically killed the military spirit in Virginia for peace times, asserted Governor Henry C. Stuart in his address before the governors' conference in Washington Saturday afternoon. He referred especially to the long term of enlistment, which requires men to serve away from home and business for as long as three years when called upon, and then places them in reserve for three years more.

The remarks of the governor of Virginia were followed with closest attention by the governors present, and at once received commendation and approval from Governors Manning, of South Carolina; Dunne, of Illinois, and Stewart, of Montana, and from Governor-elect Goodrich, of Indiana, and former Governor Walsh, of Massachusetts. No governor took issue or expressed a contrary opinion.

What would be said of colored militiamen who assumed a similar attitude? They would be called disloyal and unfit for the service. The unwillingness of the white men to enlist in the service for long periods has brought home to the War Department the necessity for drastic action. Can the military arm of the service be maintained at a point of genuine efficiency without the wholesale mustering in of citizens of color? Let the following telegraphic report from Washington answer the question:

Washington, December 18.—The mobilization of the National Guard for border service was described as a military failure, emphasizing the urgent necessity of abandoning the volunteer system as the nation's reliance for defense, in statements today by Major-General Scott, chief of staff of the army, and Major-General Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department, before the Senate subcommittee considering the Chamberlain universal military training bill.

Both of the generals advocated universal training. General Wood declared that the country now was utterly defenseless against a well-organized foe; that the mobilization was a tragedy, and that if the guardsmen had met good troops they "would never have known what hit them."

General Scott told the committee that lessons drawn from the present war proved that in case of war with a first-class power the United States would need immediately a trained force of 1,500,000 men, with another 1,500,000 available within ninety days.

This was plain talk in the meeting and was intended to arouse the nation from its present state of lethargy to an active state of preparedness for any emergency. There was another view, differing only in the number of men to be mustered into service. Here it is:

Walter L. Fisher, of Chicago, former Secretary of the Interior, opposed universal service, and suggested a regular army of half a million. He thought if the pay of privates were raised to $30 a month the service would be more attractive to recruits.

These statements present a problem. Will the industrious people of the nation be willing to support from half million to a million and a half men in idleness? Will the tax-paying elements be willing to pay the expenses of war, when there is no war? General Wood is confident that they should be willing so to do. The statement as given out is as follows:

General Wood, from whose department went 85,000 of the guardsmen sent to the border, said of the men enrolled when the call came, an average of 30 per cent. of each company had to be dropped for physical defects, and the organizations went to the border filled up with green men.

"It's been a tragedy," he said, "but worth all the cost if we only profit by it. It was not the fault of the officers or men, but of a defective system. If we had been compelled to meet good troops down there, it would have been a scene of carnage. The guardsmen would never have known what hit them."

With two or three exceptions, all of the troops sent to the Mexican border were white men. The cause of the failure was the mixing of politics with the army service. This policy has been going on for years. Many of the officers holding commissions in the militia army were veritable jokes, being named upon the recommendation and influence of many prominent members of the Congress.

Any sensible person knows, or should know, that the militia cannot equal the regular service. As a matter of fact, the tactics and discipline in the regular army have so deteriorated as to seriously hamper and impair the usefulness of the service. The maneuvres and discipline that for many years distinguished the troops in the regular army are hardly discernible now. The few battalions, knowing efficiency regard the "new soldiers" as "rookies," serviceable only among the awkward squads.

A pointed question was asked General Wood by Senator Brady and he made a diplomatic suggestion as to the method and manner in which these home-made troops should be kicked out of the service. Here is the question and the answer:

"What should we do with the National Guard, general?" Senator Brady asked.

"It should be replaced as rapidly as possible with men trained under a universal-service system," General Wood replied. "When the system has been well started I would drop the National Guard entirely from any scheme of national defense, although we want every officer and man of them in the new plan. But it must be a straightout Federal force."

"Yet the States must maintain the National Guard or some other force,' Senator Brady suggested.

"I believe a constabulary should be maintained by each State, not a military force," explained the general. "The police are trained to control, while troops are trained to kill. There is less resentment when men are handled by police than when troops are called out. The people feel it is the policeman's business."

General Wood's statement that troops are trained to kill, while police are trained to control, is absolutely correct, although the experience of us who have lived in this section of the country is that many of the police seem to be of the opinion that the troops are trained to control and the police are trained to kill. Troops should be called upon only as a last resort and when all hope of averting bloodshed has passed. But what is the use of discussing the subject further?

The allies found it necessary to hold their own against the German combine, while the Germans endeavored for a long time not to do so. The Germans found it necessary to enlist the support of black troops against the British combine, and today the great sweep through Roumania, which sweep seems to be the turning point in the war, is being accomplished by hundreds of thousands of black troops, who believe in Allah and who are fighting the fight of death with a valor unsurpassed during this or any other period of warfare.

The American people and its bureaucracy will ultimately come to a realization of the fact that the black population in this Republic is the cornerstone in the building of its future success and they will join in a loud acclaim, declaring, "Lo, the stone that the builders rejected has become the head of the corner." In this connection, it may not be out of place to reproduce a selection published in the New York Herald in 1863 and accredited to Private Miles O'Reilly, and taken now from Joseph T. Wilson's Black Phalanx:

Some say it is a burnin' shame
To make the naygurs fight,
An' that the thrade of being kilt
Belongs but to the white;
But as for me, upon me sowl,
So liberal are we here,
I'll let Sambo be murthered in place o' meself
On every day in the year.
On every day in the year, boys
An' every hour in the day.
The right to be kilt, I'll divide wid him,
An' divil a word I'll say.

In battle's wild commotion
I shouldn't at all object,
If Sambo's body should stop a ball
That was comin' for me direct;
An' the prod of a Southern bagnet,
So liberal are we here,
I'll resign and let Sambo take it,
On every day in the year.
On every day in the year, boys,
An' wid none o' your nasty pride,
All right in a Southern bagnet prod
Wid Sambo, I'll divide.

The men who object to Sambo
Should take his place and fight;
An' it's better to have a naygur's hue
Than a liver that's wake and white;
Though Sambo's black as the ace o' spades
His finger a thrigger can pull,
An' his eye runs sthraight on the barrel sight
From under its thatch o' wool.
So hear me all, boys, darlin's!
Don't think I'm tippen' you chaff,
The right to be kilt, I'll divide wid him,
An' give him the largest half!

GIVES LIST OF DEAD SOLDIERS

New Amsterdam News
5/3/16

Col. Roosevelt Mentions Members of 9th and 10th Killed in Mexico

TELLS ALSO OF WOUNDED

Former President's Article in N. Y. Times Contains Names of Famous Cavalrymen

It was left to Colonel Roosevelt to give out the list of colored soldiers of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry killed and wounded by Mexican bullets at Naco, Ariz., October, November and December, 1914. Would this list have been kept from the public press if they had been white soldiers is a question?

Col. Roosevelt's statement, which appeared in the New York Times of Thursday, follows:

"John C. Greenway, formerly a member of my Rough Riders and one of the very best men in that regiment, and now for years a resident of Arizona, who has kept close watch on what has happened along the border since the beginning of the Mexican trouble, sends me an itemized and particularized list of the United States soldiers shot by Mexican troops at just one point, Naco, on the border, during the months of October, November and December, 1914. Our Government has done nothing whatever to call the offenders to account. The Collector of Customs at Naco was also wounded with a bullet and the Custom House riddled with bullets. A far larger number of civilians, including women and children, were killed or wounded, and Mr. Greenway writes he is endeavoring to get a list of their names also. Here is the list he has sent:

Casualties suffered by United States troops stationed at Naco, Ariz., by bullets fired from the Mexican forces in and about Naco, Sonora, October, November and December, 1914:

Howard Wilson, private, Tenth Cavalry, Oct. 4, shot through body.

Leroy Bradford, private, Tenth Cavalry, Oct. 4, shot through body.

Noah McAllister, Corporal, Ninth Cavalry, Oct. 11, flesh wound, hand.

Harry Everhart, private, Ninth Cav-

alry, Oct. 11, flesh wound, knee.
P. N. McCarver, private, Ninth Cavalry, Oct. 17, flesh wound, left leg.
Daniel Wakefield, private, Ninth Cavalry, Oct. 17, shot through head; now stone blind.
R. B. Watson, private, Ninth Cavalry, Oct. 17, shot through body; died Oct. 20.
Nathan Stith, Sergeant, Tenth Cavalry, Oct. 17, flesh wound.
G. J. Henson, cook, Tenth Cavalry, Oct. 18, flesh wound.
James Semler, private, Ninth Cavalry, Nov. 20, shot through thumb.
J. H. Lumpkin, private, Ninth Cavalry, Nov. 21, flesh wound, left arm.
C. C. Clay, private, Tenth Cavalry, Nov. 27, flesh wound, right wrist.
George Boyd, private, Ninth Cavalry, Nov. 28, shot through left thigh.
Allen Cain, private, Ninth Cavalry, Nov. 30, shot in head.
J. W. Miller, private Tenth Cavalry, Dec. 4, flesh wound, left thigh.
G. H. Smart, Sergeant, Tenth Cavalry, Dec. 6, wounded in second toe, left foot.
Walter Patterson, private, Tenth Cavalry, Dec. 7, flesh wound, left leg.
Noah McAllister, Corporal, Ninth Cavalry, Nov. 30, flesh wound, left leg.

9th AND 10th CAVALRY LEAD

HAVE FEWEST DESERTIONS OF ANY REGIMENTS IN U. S. STANDING ARMY—WHITE REGIMENT COMES THIRD—10th CAVALRY HAS LONG BEEN IN LEAD OF ALL.

The Guardian 11/27/16.

(Washington Herald, Jan. 20, 1916)

The records of the War Department show a slight increase in desertions in the army. During the last fiscal year the number of desertions aggregated 4,435, which is 3.23 percent of the whole number of enlistment contracts in force during the year, as compared with 3.10 for 1914.

The increase in the number of desertions is natural, because the number of enlistement contracts in force was 12,007 greater than the number during 1914.

The regiments serving in the United States that had the lowest percentages of desertions during the year were the 10th cavalry, 9th cavalry, and 7th infantry, the cavalry regiments being Colored and the infantry regiment a white organization. The deseration from those regiments were 1.17, 1.37 and 1.58 percent, respectively, of the whole number of enlisted men in the service, or enlistment contracts in force, in those regiments during the year.

The 10th cavalry was one of the two regiments having the lowest percentage of desertions during the years 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913 and 1914, the percentages fo rthose years being 1.52, 0.78, 1.52, 1.99, and 1.42, respectively. The 9th cavalry was one of the two regiments having the lowest percentage of desertions during the years 1913 and 1914, the percentages being 2.43 and 1.49.

2he 7th infantry was mentioned in the last annual report as one of the three regiments having the lowest percentage of desertions, the percentage being 1.68 As was the case during the preceding year, the 3d field artillery had the lowest percentage of desertions of any regiment of that arm serving in the United States, the percentage of desertion from that regiment being 4.07 for the year 1915 and 5.19 for the year 1914.

Brown, R. B. Maclin, B. J. Anderson, Ferd D. Bradford, L. U. Goin, J. C. Johnson.

Committee on Poll Tax: Mr. Osie Long, J. H. Williams, Attorney N. B. Young, Rev. R. M. Davis, Mr. Jeff Moseley.

Committee on Charity: Rev. F. G Ragland, Mr. J. E. Hutchinson, Rev Wm. E. Miles, Rev. J. B. Carter and Mr. E. G. C. Fennell.

Committee on Membership: J. W Williams, Dr. I. B. Kigh, D. L. Johnston, M. A. Marcus, J. G. Alexander R. L. Mabry, J. E. Kelley, L. H. Harrison, L. H. Haywood.

Committee on Banking: Dr. I. B Kigh, Rev. A. C. Williams, Mr. H Strawbridge, Rev. C. W. Brooks, Rev J. C. Olden, Prof. A. H. Parker, Mr R. A. Blount, Dr. B. J. Anderson, Rev F. G. Ragland, Rev. T. W. Walker, Dr R. B. Maclin, Rev. E. W. Williams, Mr. John M. Coar, Mr. Joe Rush and Mr. R. L. Mabry.

Committee on Ways and Means: Charles W. Carnes, Jr., J. C. Mickle, E. W. Williams, P. M. Davis, Rev. T. W. Walker.

Committee on Resolutions: Rev. W. H. Mixon, Prof. David W. Parker, E. A. Brown, P. D. Davis, Prof. G. A. Payne, W. J. Turner, J. A. Bray, W. A. Tutt, N. J. Wills.

A committee to confer with the City Commission was elected and is composed of Oscar W. Adams, F. L. Saunders, David W. Parker, P. S. Moten, J. W. Williams and W. B. Driver.

The Executive Committee will act as the program for the present.

A special call meeting of the League will be announced later, when some important reports will be submitted to that body. The meeting Wednesday night was well attended and the spirit for immediate work was never better.

CELEBRATED TENTH STAGES PAGEANT

Fiftieth Anniversary of Command Made Big Occasion in Pershing's Camp

Birmingham Age-Herald

American Field Headquarters, Mexico, July 30.—(By Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., August 2.)—Mimic battles and rescues under fire featured the pageant with which the Tenth United States cavalry today celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its formation. This fighting unit, commissioned at what is now Fort Sill, Okla., July 28, 1866, during most of its life, has seen service west of the Mississippi, but in addition to winning laurels in wars against the Indians, it has distinguished itself at Santiago, Cuba, in the Philippines and most recently in Mexico, notably at Carrizal.

The anniversary celebration given in the early evening before regimental officers and soldiers and all former officers of the regiment now with the expeditionary column was unique in the annals of military anniversaries, and was conceived by Lieut.-Col. Charles Young of the Tenth, a West Point graduate, who has reached the highest rank in the regular army ever attained by a negro.

Introducing the different episodes of the pageants, which depicted the history of the regiment, a noncommissioned officer, clad in heraldic trappings, recited stanzas of blank verse composed by Colonel Young, which have a synopsis of the scenes presented.

The first two episodes of the pageant contrasted the men as they appeared and drilled 50 years ago, and as they perform today. The third, in which 50 troopers appareled as Indians appeared, illustrated a brilliant feat by an officer of the Tenth, Lieutenant Powhattan Clarke, who returned under fire during a fight with Indians to rescue a wounded trooper.

Wanton, of the machine gun troop, one of the four medal of honor men of the regimental rolls, was the central figure in the fourth episode. He was escorted across the field of honor by a guard bearing wreaths on their sabre points. The fifth illustrated the part the Tenth took in the battle of Santiago, Cuba. The sixth was presented by a troop, which carried banners bearing the names of the battles in which the regiment has fought and those of its commanders who became generals.

At the close of the celebration, call to colors was sounded and regimental spirit reached a climax in a great burst of cheering ending with the singing of "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah."

SEGREGATION IN THE ARMY.

The Palatka Advocate

Garrison's Plan For Raising Continental Army May Cause Trouble.

We give the following from the Richmond Times-Dispatch of Jan. 24. It brings to the fore a brand new kind of segregation, which, like electricity, is a phenomenon, hard to control and capable of being converted into many uses. The Times-Dispatch says:

"The Negro question bobbed up today to harass the Garrison Continental army scheme. Southern members of congress, it developed today, are planning to oppose the Garrison plan on the grounds that it will open the door wide to the enlistment of Negroes alongside of the southern white men in the proposed Continental army. The plan as submitted to the house military affairs committee contains no provision for the separation of races in the enlistment and organization of the citizen-soldiers.

"It was pointed out by the southerners that the Negro boys between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one will flock to the flag when lured by the prospects of two months' vacation at an army training camp every summer, together with brass buttons and good food. 2/19/16.

"And once the Negroes begin to join the southern white boys will stay at home. The suggestion was made today that some scheme may be devised by which the two races may be organized and trained at different training camps.

"There is now little or no sentiment among the southern congressmen for the Continental army, and the injection of the Negro question into the problem has about resulted in lining up the south strongly against it. The southerners favor the scheme of federal pay for the national guard, as advocated by Representative Hay, chairman of the house military affairs committee."

The above should furnish some food for thought from our brother editors of the National Negro Press association. Speak up, men! What say you? Should not some plan be devised for the segregation of bullets, powder, air, patriotism and the like? Speak up, men! The race wants to know what to do at a time like this.

INTER OCEAN NEWS

Chicago, Ill.

NEGROES AS SOLDIERS.

One of the first two regiments to be sent into Mexico after Villa was the 10th U. S. cavalry, composed of negroes. One of the first regiments to climb San Juan hill in the Spanish-American war was the same 10th cavalry. Mrs. Custer in her book of reminiscences of her husband, the late Gen. Custer, relates how the negro troopers were just as efficient in chasing the Sioux across the frozen plains of the Dakotas as in rounding up the Apaches across the arid deserts of Arizona.

When this country expected trouble in Mexico after the civil war on account of the efforts of Napoleon III. to seat Maximilian on the throne of Mexico, almost one-third of the soldiers sent down on the border were negroes. My own father was among them. At least 30 per cent of the crew of Perry's flagship at the battle of Lake Erie were negroes. Jackson, in the battle of New Orleans, enlisted hundreds of negroes, and afterward thanked them for their ability as soldiers. The first to fall in the Boston massacre was Cripus Attucks, a negro.

There are fewer desertions from the negro regiments than from the other regiments in the army. Gen. A. S. Burt in relinquishing command in the Philippines, reported: "The 25th infantry is the best regiment I have seen in the Philippines." The 9th cavalry once astonished the army by not reporting a single desertion in twelve months, a record almost unheard of in the army. This same regiment has what is generally conceded to be the best band in the army.

There are 10,000,000 negroes in this country, all patriotic Americans. There are no hyphens or anarchists among us.

That is one side of the picture. Let us look at the other. At Cheyenne, Wyo., the nearest town to Fort D. A. Russell, whence the 25th regiment of negro troops were sent to guard the border, at least four-fifths of the hotels, saloons and restaurants have signs up reading, "No negroes served here." I myself have seen a sign in front of a moving picture theater in that town reading, "Admission 10 cents, negroes $1." This same 25th regiment is now engaged in guarding the borders of the state of Texas, a state in which negroes have been taken from jail, chained to a stake and burned alive. Although negroes constitute more than one-tenth of the population, yet we have not a single representative in congress, no negro holds an office of consequence throughout the country nor any judgeship in any court of consequence.

It is harder for a negro, however competent or well educated, to earn a living than for a person of any other nationality, yet how often is one accosted by a negro beggar?

The average negro doesn't care anything about social equality. That's only a false issue raised by a lot of negro baiters, quite a few of whom are at present in congress where they can do the most harm, to cover up the real injustice that they do to the negro on every possible occasion.

In conclusion I would like to thank The Daily News for being one of the squarest papers in America in giving the negro a square deal. We negroes appreciate it, for our white friends are few and far between.

J.

Chicago.

RECORD

Philadelphia, Pa.

The "colored troops fought nobly" at Carrizal, as they did in the civil war and again in the contests with the Indians. One of the most heroic things in the annals of our army was the relief of an Indian reservation in Utah nearly 40 years ago by a troop of colored cavalry. Some of the colored soldiers may have got out of hand at Brownsville once, and again at Fort Ethan Allen, but they are brave and hardy fighters, and white troops break discipline occasionally.

Scraps - 1916
Belmont on American

JAN 24 1916

THE NEGRO AND THE ARMY.

To the Editor: In today's issue of The American Mr. Eliot Norton, of New York, takes occasion to sponsor an army of "idle negroes."

No person, Mr. Eliot Norton, who really thinks at all or studies psychology, even in its elementary form, would stop to consider seriously your remarks on a negro army. You evidently know nothing of the so-called negro problem, even less about its solution.

Do you know that history records that 'twas not Gaul or Goth or barbarian surging against her lines that caused Rome's downfall, but when she forgot justice and right and placed her government upon the shoulders of slaves she fell? So, then, build up an army out of men whose patriotism is killed at mention of the scheme, and you place your government upon the shoulders of slaves.

Why is it that a hundred idle negroes is so much larger than a thousand idle whites? Why is it that they can be seen and noticed so easily? Prejudice. Tell me, sir, how many negroes have you seen holding out their hands for alms upon your streets or the streets of any other American city? A blessed few, if any.

Your institutions and your prejudices close avenues of business and labor against him because of his black hide. Then you turn and point to the "idle" negro. Before he is born these same institutions and prejudices doom him to a certain sphere of activity in life, and he goes forth, in so far as you are able to make him feel, that he is less than a human being and a man.

Now you propose to take this being that you have tried to humiliate and degrade, and who is not even considered a human being, and make him the guardian of the sovereignty of proud America. Are you one of the "hyphenated?" Did you think to suggest your millions of idle whites—your race of idlers surrounded with all the advantages of the country?

My friend, you reason like a man from the unknown to the known. The safety of the country lies not in an army of conscripts, but in an army of free, industrious, willing citizens. This is your country and mine, and if the white man is first in peace, let him be first in war; then let him be first in the sacrifice of a lucrative business.

The black man is not even wanted in the army you advocate, but in the hours of his country's perils the color line fades, and the whitest Anglo-Saxon can say "brother" and "man." The negro's courage on the battle-field has been proven, his loyalty to the Stars and Stripes tested, and when perils threaten these shores he will lay down his life for her honor as willingly again. But in a time of peace he has too much sense to stick his head where he is not wanted. Some, on account of your prejudices, have said they would not enlist even in times of danger. Yet the negro will enlist and at the supreme moment. Fort Wagner and San Juan Hill will be repeated.

To hunt up the idle negroes, sir, and enlist them won't solve the race question. The solution of the race question lies in a condition of the

THE COLORED SOLDIER.

The subjoined, laudatory of the patriotism and efficiency of the colored soldier, appeared in the issue of the Evening Post of Tuesday, May 16:

In the forefront of the pursuit of Villa have been the colored soldiers of the Tenth Cavalry and Twenty-fourth Infantry. The Philadelphia Tribune, a newspaper edited by colored men, prints a picture of one of these soldiers over the caption, "The flag he is fighting to protect does not protect his kith or kin." What are these soldiers to say to the news from Waco, as they are told that they must risk their lives to destroy those of the Mexican bandits? What are they to say when they learn that Congress, while increasing the army by more than 100 per cent., is not providing for a single additional colored regiment, and the War Department holds that it cannot designate one to be composed of colored soldiers without Congressional authority? They know that the four colored regiments are filled to overflowing, that they are the easiest regiments to recruit; that the effort to recruit white soldiers is almost a failure; that their record as soldiers proves them to be of the best material the United States has. What are they to think of all of this and of the fact that the South's opposition to a Federal volunteer army is in part due to its refusal to permit colored men to serve in the militia? Only that theirs is indeed an anomalous status and that, like Tommy Atkins in England, this country has no use for them save when the band begins to play and the troopship's on the tide.

We heartily concur with the Evening Post in all that it says with one exception. We do not believe it would be an easy matter for the United States Government to recruit new colored regiments for the regular army at this time. Not that the Negro has grown less patriotic, but because numerous reports of the mistreatment of colored soldiers stationed in the Philippines and even in the United States have been widely circulated during the Wilson Administration. Only a few weeks ago a soldier wrote to The Age from a point in New Mexico where colored troops were protecting life and property on the American side of the border, telling of the inhumane treatment accorded the colored soldiers by the white people whom they were protecting. Not a piece of bread not a drink of any kind could be purchased by these loyal representatives of Uncle Sam, who were given scant consideration.

After Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard's strenuous work during the past three years to get Southern politicians in Congress to look at various matters affecting the Negro from his point of view, many of whom do not know the Civil War is over, and who represent the South and the South only, it is surprising to us that he ever entertained a suspicion that the Vardamans, Tillmans and Hoke Smiths would favor the Federal volunteer army plan. What care these demagogues for the safety of the United States. They are only interested in the South, which is running the United States Government to-day.

The Negro of this country has displayed unalloyed patriotism and loyalty for the stars and stripes for the Union at all times. Not just to-day, not during the Civil War, but years before the Civil War, history will show that he gave his life for this country. And, although (paraphrasing a famous saying) the colored soldier is "First in war, last in peace and last in the hearts of our countryman," he will continue, despite race prosecution and race persecution, to fight for his country and for his flag.

TIMES
New York City

HAYWARD TO FORM A NEGRO REGIMENT

Governor Gives Sanction and Service Commissioner Will Begin Immediately.

ARDOR FIRED BY CARRIZAL

Two Hundred Ex-Soldiers in City's Negro Population and Much Good Infantry Material.

At the request of Governor Whitman the work of organizing a negro regiment of infantry will be begun here today by Colonel William Hayward, Public Service Commissioner. He will have the assistance of the Governor's Military Secretary, Captain Lorillard Spencer, N. G., N. Y. Some days ago the Governor announced his approval of such an organization, following representations made to him on behalf of colored citizens of Manhattan, who for some time had tried to form a military organization.

Since the fight at Carrizal of negro troopers of the Tenth Cavalry against Mexicans the negro citizens interested in the earlier attempts to organize a regiment have renewed their request to the Governor, who on his visit here on Saturday authorized Colonel Hayward to undertake the task.

The organization will proceed under the military law of the State. This permits the Governor to commission militia forces to the extent of 38,400 men. If a negro regiment is successfully organized and commissioned it will be the first of the race to be officially recognized in this State, and should it be required for duty on the Mexican frontier Colonel Hayward will resign or get leave of absence from his duty as Public Service Commissioner and command it.

"I do not want it understood that we expect to raise a negro regiment over night—the task may be difficult," said Colonel Hayward last night. "I think it can be done. Both General Wood of the United States Army and Major General O'Ryan, commander of the State Militia, have approved the project."

It is the intention of the Governor to make the regiment a permanent part of the militia of the State. For the present the recruits will use one of the vacated armories, it was said. Recruiting offices throughout the city will be opened this week.

"In looking up military history to find a regimental number thought to have been borne by negro troops in this State I made the interesting discovery that a negro regiment had never been commissioned here," said Colonel Hayward. "During the civil war the Union League started a movement to enlist negro troops, but when a commission was sought for them from Governor Horatio Seymour he declined to issue it. The league succeeded in raising 3,000 negro volunteers in this State, but they were sent out with the status of volunteers only and merged with other forces.

"So far as we have gone into the matter it appears that there are approximately 200 negro men here who have served in the regular army or in the militia of other States who may be expected to form a part of the new regiment. Others who have announced their desire to join include men who apparently would make good soldiers."

The negro officers in the regular army, said to be the only negro graduates of West Point, Major Charles Young, commander of a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, a detachment of which was in the Carrizal fight, and Captain Benjamin Davis, instructor at the Wilberforce Military Academy, at Wilberforce, Ohio, are to be assigned as inspector-instructors. Among the men who will join the new organization are some who were lower rank officers in the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, who will assist as drillmasters. The proposed regiment is to consist of twelve companies, with a machine-gun company and a band, which Bandmaster Europe has already undertaken to organize here.

COLORED SOLDIERS IN FATAL CLASH WITH TEXAS RANGERS

ONE PRIVATE OF 24th INFANTRY SHOT DEAD WHILE TRYING TO RESCUE COMRADES—16 ARRESTED FOR SHOOTING-UP RESORT WHICH DREW COLOR LINE—SOUTHERNERS DEMAND COLORED SOLDIERS BE REMOVED—REGIMENT SENT INTO MEXICO TO FIGHT FOR U. S.

Del Rio, Tex., April 9, 1916.—Private John Wade of C Company, 24th Infantry, a Negro regiment, was killed here late last night when two rangers and Sheriff Almont attempted to arrest 16 Negro soldiers who had created a disturbance in a house in the restricted district.

Three colored men are said to have attacked the officers while the latter were taking them to jail. Wade jumped on Ranger Barler, according to stories told by witnesses, pressed him to the ground and clubbed him on the head with the butt of his revolver Barler drew his pistol and fired over his shoulder. Wade was killed.

Protests against the presence of the Colored soldiers and requests for their removal were being prepared today to be sent to the War Department.

A portion of the 24th Infantry has been stationed here for three weeks.

Ranger Exonerated by Jury.

A coroners jury tonight returned a verdict that Wade was killed by Ranger Barler, who was acting in self-defense and in the discharges of his duties.

Testimony was given at the inquest to the effect that the Colored men, after being refused admittance to a house in the restricted district, returned later, armed, and raided the place, shoting out all the windows.

Put Out Story on Soldiers.

Several soldiers escaped when the officers arived and ran in another direction acording to the sheriff. He said a group of these encountered a Mexican deputy sheriff and ordered him to hold up his hands while one took away his pistol.

"Shall we kill him?" one was quoted as saying.

"No,' was the reported reply; "were only after the white folks."

The soldiers were taken back to the camp after the episode where they were held under guard pending an investigation. It was said today that all the 10 soldiers were privates.

The Guardian

Southerners Ask Secretary of War to Act.

4/15/16.

(Washington Times April 10, 1916.)

Serious trouble has developed between the Colored troops of the Twenty-fourth Infantry and residents at Del Rio, Tex., according to a telegram received here last night by Representative Gardner, of Texas, and referred by Mr. Gardner to Secretary of War Baker. The telegram, signed by District Judge Joseph Jones, District Attorney C. C. Belcher, and Sheriff John W. Hammond, declares that the trouble at Del Rio started following the shooting of a soldier of the Twenty-fourth Infantry by a member of the Texas Rangers. It adds that a large number of Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry surrounded the ranger's house, firing volleys of shots, but without casualties The telegram urged that steps be taken at once to prevent bloodshed.

Immediately upon the receipt of the telegram the Secretary of War telegraphed Maj. Gen. Funston to make an investiation and to take steps to obviate the possibility of further trouble at Del Rio. Secretary Baker also directed that a full report of the incident be sent to him without delay.

Secretary Baker in anouncing the steps taken in this case declared that the only evidence he had as to the cause of the trouble was that friction had developed between the Negro troops and civilian residents of Del Rio.

This incident is similar to that which occurred several years ago at Brownsville, Tex., when Negro troops quartered there engaged in a fight with civilians. In that case the trouble was stirred up by racial animosities.

Two Companies Sent to Mexico—Arrested Held for Trial.

The two companies of the 24th infantry, Negroes, stationed at Del Rio, will be withdrawn and sent into Mexico for service along the line of communication. The decision was reached by Maj.-Gen. Funston at San Antonio, Tex., after receipt of a request from the mayor of Del Rio made after the rioting Saturday night during which one of the Negro soldiers was killed by a Texas ranger. Three companies of the 19th infantry will remain in the vicinity of Del Rio, where those arrested for participation in the riot will be held for trial.

COLORED MEN IN THE REVOLUTION

Christian Recorder

Brief Story of Their Service In Washington's Army.

10-12-16

ARTICLES OF ENLISTMENT.

British Attitude Toward Slavery Was Largely Responsible For Early Employment of Freemen In War For American Independence—Why Washington Rescinded His First Order.

The employment of colored men became a subject of much importance at an early stage of the American War of Independence. The British naturally regarded slavery as an element of weakness in the condition of the colonies, in which the slaves were numerous, and laid their plans to gain the colored men and induce them to take up arms against their masters by promising them liberty on this condition, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

The situation was looked upon by the public men of the colonies as alarming, and several of them urged the congress to adopt the policy of emancipation. But, while the general question of emancipation was defeated, the exigencies of the contest again and again brought up the practical one of employment for Negroes, whether bond or free.

In May, 1775, Hancock and Warren's committee of safety introduced the following formal resolution:

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, as the contest now between Great Britain and the colonies respects the liberties and privileges of the latter, which the colonies are determined to maintain, that the admission of any person as a soldier into the army now raising, but only such as are freemen, will be inconsistent with the principles that are to be supported and reflect dishonor on these colonies and that no slaves be admitted into this army upon any consideration whatever."

Washington took command of the army around Boston on July 3, 1775. The instructions for the recruiting officers from his headquarters at Cambridge prohibited the enlistment of any "Negro."

Notwithstanding all this, the fact remains, as Bancroft says, that "the roll of the army at Cambridge had from its first formation borne the names of men of color." Free Negroes stood in the ranks by the side of white men. In the beginning of the war they had entered the provincial army, and the colored men, like others, were retained in the service.

A committee on conference, consisting of Dr. Franklin, Benjamin Harrison and Thomas Lynch, met at Cambridge, Oct. 18, 1775, with the deputy governors of Connecticut and Rhode Island and the committee of the council of Massachusetts Bay to confer with General Washington and advise a method for renovating the army. On the 23d of October the Negro question was presented and disposed of as follows: "Ought not Negroes to be excluded from the new enlistment, especially such as were slaves?" All were thought inadvisable by the council of officers. It was agreed that they be rejected altogether.

In general orders issued Nov. 12, 1775, Washington says, "Neither Negroes, boys unable to bear arms or old men unfit to endure the fatigues of the campaign are to be enlisted." Washington, however, in the last days of the year, under representations to him that the free Negroes who had served in his army were very much dissatisfied at being discarded and, fearing that they might seek employment in the British army, took the responsibility to depart from the resolution respecting them and gave license for their being enlisted.

Washington promised that if there was any objection on the part of congress he would discontinue the enlisting of colored men, but on Jan. 15, 1776, congress determined "that the free Negroes who had served faithfully in the army at Cambridge may be reenlisted therein, but no others."

The entire aspect of the affair changed when in 1779 the south began to be invaded. South Carolina especially was unable to make any effectual efforts with militia by reason of the great proportion of citizens necessary to remain at home to prevent insurrections among the Negroes and their desertion to the enemy, who were assiduous in their endeavors to excite both revolt and desertion.

The result was that in all the southern states the legislatures passed resolutions to enlist Negroes, and the colored patriots of the Revolution are as much entitled as their white brethren to credit for the ardor with which they fought the enemy, whether they were bondmen or freemen. It has never been possible to give an exact statement as to the number of Negroes who served in the Revolution for the reason that they were generally mixed in regiments and not calculated separately.

Editor The Gazette:

A letter in your Sunday morni issue by Eliot Norton does such flagrant injustice to negroes and the just principles upon which our government is built, that I cannot refrain from asking you to publish this letter as a reply to what he has said.

He proposes, that the Garrison recommendation for 500,000 men, for the army be supplied by negroes, because they "idle away their lives" are "detrimentals and wasters." Further, we must interpret from the writer's expression, that the army would not be "engaged in useful labor." They would be engaged in labor but not useful labor. Then why have them white or black? Why should the U. S. incur this enormous expense in a useless cause? He also asserts that negroes make "first class soldiers." Is it possible that a class of citizens as worthless as he pictures the negroes to be, can make first class soldiers? And is the U. S. willing to trust its honor and protection to such class of citizens? It seems quite evident that his plan is a spasmodic inconsistency.

The writer further suggests that to take "500,000 or half that number and train and discipline them would pretty nearly settle the so-called negro question." He does not seem to realize that in modern times, the tendency is not to remove helpless and child races from life's problems, but rather to develop the inward forces in the very presence of life's concrete problems.

His assertion that negroes "idle away their lives," is so contrary to statistics, that I cannot think him sincere. But let us concede that he is candid in his kindly suggestion to the U. S. government in her grave perplexities over this great problem, and in his judicious and sympathetic solicitude for the negroes; then observe, that in 1910, of all the negroes in the U. S. ten years and over 71 per cent were engaged in gainful occupation, while the per cent of the total population in gainful occuption was only 53.3. Observe, also, that the accumulated wealth of the negroes amounted to more than $700,000,000. Without quoting a mass of statistics these two items are sufficient to show how utterly misinformed the writer is of the status of the negroes in this country. And to permit such a sweeping injustice to a struggling people by a careless writer to go unrefuted seems negligent in the extreme.

I trust you will publish this letter through your valuable paper, that the many patrons who read Eliot Norton's letter may see the other side his impression. J. H. COLEMAN

Beaver Falls Pa

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER.

THE first American soldier to lose his life in Mexico was a negro, George A. Hudnell, B troop, 10th cavalry, who was kilied in a railroad wreck on March 24.

The first man killed in the outbreak that brought on the revolutionary war was the famed Crispus Attuck, a negro, who was slain by the British troops in the Boston massacre of March 5, 1770.

It was the aid of the freed negroes and the recruiting of negro troops that helped the North win the civil war and preserve the union in 1861-65.

It was a charge of negro troops at San Juan hill in the Spanish-American war that is numbered among the few memorable engagements of that brief struggle.

The negro has never faltered in his defense of his country. He is an American without any foreign ties and to whom the hyphen is something unknown. Give him the credit due him.

PRESS

Pittsburgh, Pa.

POLICE STOP SOLICITING FOR NEGRO REGIMENT.

Individuals, firms, corporations and organizations of Pittsburg were warned not to contribute to the fund for the organization of a negro regiment for the United States army in this city in letters sent out yesterday by Capt. Archibald Mackrell of the bureau of detectives.

The warning resulted from complaints made to the police. Alfred H. McClelland, with offices at 210 Fourth ave., was in charge of the solicitation of funds and was to be the colonel of the regiment. Investigation was made by members of the bureau of detectives which yesterday afternoon resulted in Capt. Mackrell summoning Mr. McClelland to his office.

In his letter to contributors to the fund, which includes corporations, firms and individuals, and which totaled $275 or more, Capt. Mackrell stated that he had summoned the promoters to his office and that Mr. McClelland had admitted that the promoters had been keeping 80 per cent of the amount contributed and turning over 20 per cent to the regiment.

Soldiers—1916

CHRISTIAN SC. MONITOR

Boston, Mass.

SENATE ARGUES LEE AMENDMENT TO ARMY BILL

Combination of National Guard Politics and Southern Anti-Negro Sentiment Is Charged by Senators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senators who believe that national defense should rest upon a distinctly federal reserve force made Wednesday a supreme effort against what they term a combination of national guard politics and southern anti-Negro sentiment, to retain in the army bill section 56, the provision for a volunteer army. Even members of the committee, however, think the Senate will adopt the Lee amendment to strike out the section; but if this is done, they say, it may be rightly attributed to the above-mentioned influences.

They are inclined to believe that the vote on the Cummins amendment, placing five militia officers on the general staff of the army, was indicative of the sentiment of the Senate on this, perhaps the major issue of the military program, and that the adoption of the Cummins amendment meant the defeat of the committee on this issue throughout the bill, changing the fundamentals of the entire plan.

They insist that a most active national guard lobby is at work in the capital trying to magnify the importance of the militia in every possible respect in the pending legislation. So strong is this organization, they say, that some senators, whatever their views, find it impossible to resist the pressure. This very fact, they contend, is eloquent argument that danger lurks in any federal encouragement of the national guard by strengthening a nation-wide political organization that can come to Congress and demand about what it wants. Senator Borah's prediction that within the terms of service of senators now in the chamber the annual appropriation for the national guard, because of its political strength, will amount to $100,000,000, is cited by other senators.

The color question is also exerting an important influence among southern senators. While it has come out in the open only once, when Senator Vardaman plainly voiced his sentiments on the floor Tuesday, it is extensive beneath the surface and is freely talked in the cloak rooms. Their objection to the provision is that it will permit the organization of Negro volunteer regiments in the southern states, ranking equal with the white regiments, and they do not want this, for obvious reasons.

One member of the military affairs committee, Senator Weeks, proposed some weeks ago in committee some provision to encourage enlistment of Negro troops. They make excellent soldiers, he said, and can be secured in large numbers. He particularly urged their extensive use in the service outside the continental United States, where they would not excite race perjudice. His recommendation, however, was not adopted, because of anticipation of the very development which now faces the Senate.

It looks as if the national guard has about won its campaign and will constitute, when the legislation is complete, the main, if not practically the exclusive, reliance for the second line of defense.

Another knotty problem with which the committee is wrestling is the always-present promotion question in the regular army. Unevenness of promotion for West Point graduates always has been a source of discontent among the army officers; but, try their best, those responsible for the promotions have been unable to equalize it. The reason is the unequal size of the various arms of the service—the smaller the branch, the faster the promotion. In the staff corps, including the medical corps and chaplains, promotion is much more rapid than in the line.

The committee met Wednesday and considered the subject, receiving majority and minority reports from a subcommittee. The matter was not handled in the pending bill because of the difficulties it presents, but it may be offered later as an amendment. As it appears now the solution proposed may provide for advancement according to length of service since leaving the academy, regardless of the branch in which the officer is serving.

In the discussion Wednesday of the Lee motion to strike out section 56 (the volunteer army section) of the army bill, Senator Hitchcock, a member of the military affairs committee, argued for the section, saying it had been more carefully considered than any other provision in the bill and it had the unanimous support of the committee. "The great question is," he said, "shall Congress provide a great federal reserve back of the regular army, or depend upon the state militia?"

FRESS PRESS

Detroit, Mich.

"BLACK TENTH" REGIMENT EVER READY TO FIGHT

Gallant Troopers of Negro Organization Have a Notable History.

COMMAND FORMED JUST FIFTY YEARS AGO

Fine Traditions and Notable Ideals Have Been Made and Cerished.

BY MAJOR FRANK KECK.

Formerly of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and late Captain Forty-second United States Volunteers, Philippine Islands.

Here is to the Tenth—the gallant Tenth—which never fails us whether the bugles call amid the cactus of Mexico, the sage brush of Arizona, the chaparral of Cuba, or the palms of the Philippines.

One of its troops the other day met with such courage and such cool discipline the onslaught of a superior force of Mexicans at Carrizal that the press was filled with praise of its conduct. To the military authorities, the acts of the dusky horsemen were no surprise, for the Tenth cavalry, U. S. A., is famed the world over for dependable service.

Indeed, has the Negro ever forgotten the country in its hour of need? Crispus Attucks, an African, you will remember, led the American patriots into the main guard of the British in Boston in 1770, six years before the Declaration of Independence. The colored man, even when in bondage, shared the hardships of Valley Forge, mingled his blood in the red and frozen trail from the Delaware to Trenton; and stood by the side of the commander in chief of the Continental army. He served with his white brother in the war of 1812; joined in a conquest of the land of the Aztecs, and in the Civil war performed many a deed of valor for the Union cause. There were many Negroes in the federal infantry in the great struggle between the states, and, after peace was declared, it was decided to retain some of them in the regular establishment.

The Tenth United States cavalry was organized in pursuance to an act of congress passed July 28, 1866. On the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this noted command, I would, as one who knows of the Tenth in action and as one interested in its development, explain as best I can its history and traditions.

Inherited Principles.

The Tenth had inherited the principles of discipline and obedience. Many of its members were veterans of the war, and recruits who came into the regiment soon entered into its spirit. It was mustered in by Colonel B. H. Grierson, a distinguished Union cavalry officer who had been in the army of the Potomac and had received the brevet rank of major-general. Colonel Grierson was dashing and aggressive—an American Murat who had led his troopers on many a sudden raid into enemy country. He and the other white officers, for, with a few exceptions, the officers of the Black Tenth have all been Caucasian, established a ready understanding with the men. I do not know of an officer, in fact, who has ever served with the Tenth and was transferred who did not wish to return to it, if he had the opportunity.

Hardly was the roster completed than the regiment was ordered to the west, and, from that day to this, the organization has scarcely been on this side of the Mississippi. Years of hard fighting and rough riding followed, years which brought high efficiency, promoted spirit and developed the personnel. Most of its members had come into the regiment as young men—they had been grooms to officers, or were youths from the plantations, where they were accustomed to handling horses. They became crack shots with the carbine and used the revolver and the saber well. The practice they had on the American frontiers made them one of the finest bodies of horsemen in the world. They grew to be to our army what the Numidian horse was to the Roman legions. Their life in the long reaches of the western country developed courage and initiative and pride. Hunger, thirst, exposure, sudden skirmishes with foes, fighting from ambush, made the troopers of the Tenth not only first class fighting men individually but shaped them into a military machine.

From post to post the Tenth was transferred through the great western country. The Sioux, the Cheyennes and the Apaches fled before their intrepid charges. Sometimes by special arrangement with the Mexican government, which was less exacting than it is now, the Tenth crossed over into that neighboring republic in pursuit of its savage quarry.

Fine Tradition.

One of the treasured possessions of the officers' mess of the regiment is a spirited picture by Frederic Remington, showing Lieutenant Powhatan CLlarke rescuing a Negro trooper from the Apaches on Lebo's Height, Santa Barbara range, in the province of Sonora.

It is a fine tradition of this regiment which shows itself in the devotion of officers to men, of men to officers. There is no color line in the trade of war. This is especially so in the Tenth, where as there have been few changes, as compared with other regiments, the men have come to know each other well and hold their officers in the highest personal regard. Brothers could not live together in greater affection than do the men of the Tenth, whether they be in the ranks, non-commissioned officers or hold high commands.

The rescue of John Randall, a private, in 1867, is an example of the way in which the members of the Tenth stand by each other. Randall, with two civilians, was waylaid by a band of Cheyennes about 145 miles from Fort Hays, on the line of the Union Pacific railroad. His companions were killed and he was shot in the hip. He backed against a bank, however, and kept the Indians off, and finally several of them tumbled the earth on him from above. The officers at the post missed Randall and a detachment was sent in search of him. They found the place where he had made his stand, for it was surrounded by the bodies of 13 braves. Nearby was an Indian sentry who had been stationed there to kill the trooper should he be able to crawl out. The Indian was slain, but the discharge of the carbine brought out 80 Indian warriors who gave battle to the detachment. They were finally driven away, and, when all was over, there came from the earth the faint voice of Randall. He was dug out and taken in triumph back to the post.

All sorts of conditions of men had their part in the winning of the west and, high among them, I would place the intrepid Tenth, which protected the settlers in the wilderness, gave solace of safety to women and children, and became the couriers of our civilization. Theirs was a life of self-sacrifice, of devoted and loyal service, so that, where there was barbarism, there should come peaceful and well tilled fields and teeming cities. All honor to the Tenth for its part in that mighty enterprise which brought order out of chaos and gave the United States a new domain!

Under such leaders as Colonel Grierson, Colonel Mizner and later that peerless commander of cavalry, General Guy V. Henry, the Tenth was year by year bound into an organization which thought as one and acted as one. It is most interesting to recall, too, that Major-General John J. Pershing, now in command of our portion, was once a lieutenant in that regiment and had ridden with it in many a quest for redskins.

The Tenth, as the need for fighting grew less, took on more of the function of mounted police and yet such was the pride of tradition, war service was the ideal that was always uppermost in the minds of every member. Many of the original recruits remained as long as the government would let them, for they hated to retire. So it was that the Tenth in peace had in reserve its deadly efficiency, and it went into the Spanish war with veteran officers and many a grizzled sergeant who was in himself a tower of strength.

It seems only yesterday that there rang through the country the call for us to take up arms against the power of Spain. I was captain in the Seventy-first of New York, and, when war was declared, was made junior major. Standing a few days ago in the armory of the Seventy-first, talking with the officers and watching the signs of preparation for departure to the border, there came to me vividly the scenes of haste and anxiety and work which preceded the fighting on Cuban soil. If, in spite of two years' talk about preparedness, the militia now is not equipped for service in the field, what was it in '98, when the National Guard set forth with antiquated arms to meet a foe on a foreign soil?

Tenth Ever Ready.

Not so with the Tenth, which is ever ready for a fight or a frolic. When the orders came for it to move, it was mostly at Fort Keogh

in Montana. It went to Chickamauga and then to the camps in Florida. When the time came for it to join our forces, which were to invade Cuba, it left all animals behind. The lack of transportation and the fact, then reported, that the country about Santiago was too rough for horses, sent the Tenth to battle as dismounted cavalry. There were horses with Troop M which made a daring landing in Cuba under Second Lieutenant C. P. Johnson and joined the army of General Gomez, the revolutionary leader, but the Tenth as a whole ceased to be centaurs. To the well disciplined and adaptable troopers, this was no drawback, for every unit of the command has initiative which overrides routine and custom.

The movement of the American forces in Cuba was beset by many difficulties. It is not my purpose, at this late day, to write in any spirit of carping criticism, yet I feel that, owing to the spectacular leadership of one volunteer organization, that the Tenth has never had full recognition from the public, for its work in Cuba, although no meed of official praise has ever been withheld, as the records of the war department show. The achievements of the Tenth were the admiration of the foreign military observers who accompanied our expedition and they were impartial witnesses. They did not hesitate to assert their belief that the dismounted colored troopers were the very backbone of the American attack.

Certain it is that the Tenth got the Rough Riders out of a bad hole at Las Guasimas. Their timely arrival avoided a greater disaster to the Rough Riders in the first land engagement near Santiago.

The charge of the Tenth up the steep and tangled slope of San Juan hill will always have a place in the military annals of the world. That exploit was a big moment of American history. One of the strong features of the conduct of the Tenth at San Juan was its fine sense of discipline, of self-control, and its exhibition of repression under the most trying conditions. It kept raw troops from firing on their comrades in the distance, for the Tenth was used to wars of the ambuscade. What an example of obedience was that when, for an hour and a quarter, one of its troops stood within sight of the Spaniards at a spot where the enemy had the exact range and never fired a shot, so that they might not risk the lives of other American soldiers.

Note the sight, too, of a gray haired sergeant of the Tenth leading a troop, for the mortality among commissioned officers was high, and, as cool as a cucumber, posting his men, calling to each other by name.

My friend, Lieutenant Colonel T A. Baldwin, who commanded the Tenth in the Spanish war, has graphically told of the charge of the black troopers upon the Spanish Dons at Santiago.

In all official accounts, the story is told of how the colored troopers swarmed up the hights, running where they could, discharging their carbines as they moved at double time, attacking an enemy "dug in" and often blasted in, for some of the intrenchments at the top of the hill were actually in solid stone. The attack with small arms was gainst a blockhouse and against ell intrenched soldiers supported y artillery. An intrepid exploit his, as ever soldiers have known, o daring in its execution that mall wonder was it the Spaniards blinked in astonishment when those trim fighters hurled themselves into the trenches and fought them hand to hand.

Part of the Tenth was with the Rough Riders in the attack on the neighboring Kettle Hill and aided that command well. Two troops of the Tenth reported to Colonel Roosevelt, who found at the summit, as he has written, about 400 men in all, of various regiments, including presumably some of his own. The Rough Riders and the Tenth troops then went back to the neighboring blockhouse at San Juan Hill. In retrospect it seems easy, no doubt, to have won at San Juan and to have taken its blockhouse with scant artillery and practically by an infantry charge, yet there were moments when fate hung tremulously in the balance. There was even talk of withdrawing, but the troops' officers desired to remain.

The devotion of the black troopers; not only to their country, but to their officers, is indelibly impressed upon military history. Two of them amid a rain of Mauser bullets bore a wounded major to safety and there are many such instances.

White officers in a Negro regiment are more of targets for an enemy than in other commands. That accounts for the large number of Tenth officers wounded or killed in the Spanish-American war, and it will be noted, too, that the officers of the troop which engaged the Mexicans at Carrizal were marked for the bullets. Yet those who have felt the stir of spirit which always goes with the Tenth never take into consideration such added risks of war.

Pervaded by An Ideal.

The Tenth is a military mechanism, of course, but also it is an institution pervaded by an ideal. I know of no regiment which has a higher sense of duty both among the officers and in the ranks. This quality makes the men almost callous to their own sufferings even when seriously wounded. A trooper of the Tenth was seen in the thick of the fight at Santiago bleeding from a large wound in the thigh. He was told to go to the rear, as his attention was called to his injury.

"Oh, that's all right," was his reply. "That's been theah this long time."

In the official accounts of the action we find numerous references to the valor of this gallant body. Of Troop A, it was reported that "the behavior of the enlisted men was magnificent, paying studious attention to orders, while on the firing line and generally exhibiting an intrepidity which makes the first class soldier."

Of troop 1 it was said, "I can only do justice to the troop by mentioning by name all who were engaged, not only for their bravery, but for their splendid discipline under the most demoralizing fire."

General Joseph Wheeler, who commanded the cavalry division, wrote in highest praise of the services of the Tenth in the Santiago campaign.

The regiment, after peace with Spain was declared, returned for a short time to the United States and was sent to Montauk Point for recuperation. It was then returned to Cuba, and it remained for two years there, where it was employed in the pacification and general reconstruction of the affairs of the island.

The regiment was sent later to the Philippines where it did efficient service on much the same lines which it had followed in Cuba. On its return from the land of the Filipinos, the Tenth landed in New York city and marched up Broadway on its way to entrain for Fort Ethan Allen. It became the center of a popular ovation and made a deep impression at the time by its soldierly bearing and its fine appearance.

Its employment on the Mexican punitive expedition was logical, as the regiment is composed of well-trained men, accustomed to hardships, seasoned to a tropical climate, and inspired with the quality so inestimably valuable to the thoroughgoing soldier, that of making the best of the most adverse circumstances.

It may be said that the wonderful good nature of those colored troopers is a racial characteristic. That is only a half truth. The spirit of the men of the Tenth is due to that happiness which comes from a sense of having done one's duty. There is no regiment in the regular service which has greater esprit de corps, nor more pride in its traditions. Its average trooper can tell you off hand the names of officers for years back, even to the very organization of the regiment. He misses nothing of importance.

To the enlisted men the officers of the Tenth are like fathers. They look out after the interests of the troopers whenever they can. Supplies, equipment, and all the details are attended to with a meticulous care. That is why, when circumstances permit, that these black cavalrymen are so smart in their attire and have the air peculiar to crack regiments everywhere. They are unusually particular about their appearance, when not engaged in grim business. Likewise, they care for their mounts with a solicitude which almost makes the man and horse as one. The Negro naturally understands horses. He can talk to a horse or mule by the hour. To hear a Tenth trooper discussing a situation with his mount is a treat. To him the horse is not merely a living transport, but a comrade with a soul. The intelligent horses of the New York police cavalry have much the same appreciation of what is going on about them as have the mounts of the Tenth. It is this mutual understanding between man and horse which helps to make these troopers such splendid horsemen. The detachment of colored riders which, on occasions, makes a fine display at the United States Military academy at West Point is composed of men selected from the Ninth and the Tenth cavalry. At the reservation on the Hudson they act principally as grooms to the horses of the cadets, but, be this as it may, they are always in themselves patterns of military bearing and soldierly qualities.

Wherever the troopers of the Tenth are going, no matter how prosaic their task, no matter how unpleasant, they never fail to give to their work a touch of imagination and of romance. They have within them the fire of enthusiasm which makes all work an inspired labor. Whether swinging along in the western plains looking for outlaws or hostile Indians, or charging up heights crowned with deadly fire, they glow with the ardor which has made heroes since the world began. Kipling, in one of his poems, pays tribute to Fuzzy Wuzzy, of the Soudan, the first-class fighting man. One day some one will write a poem, I hope, which will give all credit to these horsemen of ours who know no fear, and are ever prepared to do their duty for the honor of their country and their flag.

News

SEP 9 1916

NEGRO SOLDIERS IN OUR ARMY

The number of negro soldiers who enlisted and served throughout the civil war have been variously estimated at from 150,000 to 300,000. The latter figure is much too liberal, the official table giving the number at only 178,975. Of those enlisted in States that had not withdrawn from the Union, Kentucky furnished the greatest number, 23,703, and of others enlisted under the direct authority and supervision of the Government, and not credited to States, Louisiana furnished the largest number, 24,052.

This was by far the largest force of civilized negroes ever armed and marshalled for the field, but even then the list does not include laborers, negroes on fatigue duty, and others, who would greatly swell this total of 178,975. Of this large force, over two-thirds at least were recruited after the beginning of the year 1864, and almost all after the beginning of 1863. At first there was great confusion in naming the colored troops, some being named for the States from which they came, and a large body of them was called the "Corps d'Afrique."

Ultimately all but a few of the better known regiments, as the 51st Massachusetts and others, were transferred to the direct control of the federal Government and were called United States Colored Troops. Of these there were at least one hundred and ten regiments of infantry, five of engineers, fourteen of heavy artillery, six of cavalry and ten batteries of light artillery.

For a time there was considerable trouble regarding the pay of the colored troops. The Act of 1862 provided that "persons of African descent" were to be paid, besides rations, ten dollars a month, three dollars of which might be in clothing, while white soldiers received thirteen dollars and three dollars extra for clothing.

The injustice of this was manifest, and the 54th Massachusetts struck for full pay, refusing to accept anything less than the full amount. The Massachusetts Legislature offered them the difference, but they wanted it from the National Government. The matter was finally brought before Congress and a joint resolution introduced early in 1864 provided for equal pay, and eventually, after much discussion, was passed.

Care was taken that the colored people enlisted should not be swindled out of their bounty money. To prevent this Gen Butler was obliged to issue an order at Fortress Monroe in the winter of 1864, providing that part of the bounty money should be placed in the hands of the superintendent of colored affairs to constitute a fund for the relief of the families of colored soldiers.

Aside from the soldiers, a great number of colored men were employed as laborers, as cooks, as spies, scouts and guides. In the latter they were of much use to the Northern army, their knowledge of the country helping them and their race protecting them.

The colored troops' first real baptism of fire was in the battle of Port Hudson, in May, 1863. The conduct of the colored in this battle is the subject of George H. Boker's poem, "The Black Regiment." Perhaps the best known of any battle in the war, as far as the part played in it by colored men is concerned, is that of Fort Wagner, on July 18, 1863.

The exceptional ability of the colored men in drill may be explained by several circumstances. Their long training as slaves, for most of those enlisted had been slaves, had instilled in them qualities of obedience which are exceptionally valuable to the soldier. They had, naturally too, a certain instinct of gregariousness which made them love drill. It was always difficult to get single volunteers; two always volunteered, for they preferred to go in pairs.

Probably not more than 5 per cent of all officers of colored troops were colored. At the end of the war the great army was rapidly mustered out, but many of the colored regiments were retained long after the others had gone to their homes.

Since the civil war, except for the short period during and following the Spanish-American war, the greatest need for our soldiers was found on the Western and Southwestern frontiers. In the Spanish war the colored troops came in for special mention for their bravery at El Caney, San Juan, and Sanitago. Later they were extensively used in the Philippines, being especially suited to the climate. Every one is familiar with the most recent incident in which United States colored troops figured at Carrizal.

(To-morrow—the beginning of steam navigation.)

MEXICO AS DARKY SEES IT

This Glowing Tribute Paid to Sergt. 24th Inf., By Great Metropolitan Daily —Best It can say of man who Helps Fight Country's Battles. 4/8/16

In the columns of the Chicago Daily Tribune, issued Tuesday morning, March 28, there appeared an article with this glaring repugnant, hateful headline:

"Mexico as Darky Sees It."

The "darky" referred to is a sergeant in the 24th U. S. Inf., whose tenure of service in the U. S. army has claimed the best days of his life and who is now among the leading troops in the interior of Mexico in quest of the notorious brigand, Francisco Villa. Does the white man appreciate the fact that in persistently impugning the colored citizenry and soldiery of this great republic by referring to them in terms maliciously designed to inflict pain, depression and humiliation, he himself grows less worthy of the Christian civilization which God in His wisdom has seen fit to grant us? Does the white man appreciate the fact that by continually thrusting the firebrands of hatred and prejudice into their hearts he will inevitably burn out the throbs of love, loyalty and patriotism which have breathed forth vows of unbroken constancy? That he is absolutely conscious of his nonchalance toward the uplift of his black brother is beyond the question of a doubt. But unfortunately he allows himself to be contentedly engulfed in deception by the black man's seemingly everlasting patience. What race, when bound as they were to the rack, so seldom stooped to grieving? What race, when free again, forgot the past and proved them men so noble in forgiving? And though the white man credits us

Soldiers - 1916

Pa. N.Y. Age 7/6/16

SOUTHERN PAPER'S TRIBUTE TO TENTH

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

GREENSBORO, N. C.—It is very doubtful whether any paper south of the Mason and Dixon line has had the courage and conscience to say as much concerning the bravery of "The Famous Tenth" in Mexico as the *Greensboro Daily News*, the leading paper in North Carolina.

A paragraph and a part of an editorial appearing in that paper were as follows:

It would be distinctly unchristian to express the wish this morning, or any other, that the survivors of the Tenth United States cavalry may be afforded an early opportunity to meet plenty of Mexicans upon equal terms. It would be to voice the desire of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, with heavy interest; for such is the common faith in the Negro troops. But the old Adam is strong in the most of us.

* * *

THE MEN OF THE TENTH.

There is a certain grim satisfaction in the latest stories of how the men of the Tenth cavalry died. That charge against the irrigation ditch, the shattering of the first Mexican line, and the desperte sweep through the town of Carrizal will not soon be forgotten by those Mexicans who saw it. Half a hundred Mexican dead and two carloads of wounded pretty nearly even up the score in so far as numbers are concerned. The Negro troopers proved themselves fighting men in whom the country can take pride. There is a certain satisfaction in that.

REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

JUL 5

THE CHANCE FOR THE NEGRO

TO SHOW WHAT HE'S GOOD FOR

It Goes as Far as Through the Schools, But Beyond, This Writer Doesn't Go

[Lalah Randle Warner in the Northwestern Christian Advocate.]

The president of a great college in the South, a college for colored men and women, had taken dinner at the manse. An imposing figure, his silvery hair, benign face, and genial conversation had dominated the dinner table. The talk had naturally run on his work and his school, what he was doing for the young colored men and women of the South, of what he believed them to be capable, of what the future held in store for them. He was full of his subject. His eyes shone with the fire of service, of foresight, and of vision. Nothing seemed impossible to him. While admitting deficiencies, defects and neglected opportunities, the future of the colored man held nothing but hope for him. He had little to say of lack of justice and opportunity, of the burdens the colored man had had to bear, of slights and insults, of false valuation. He seemed to regret nothing in the past, or perhaps better, to consider the past as of no account. He almost seemed not to see the past, but with a foresight and vision unusual in a man of his years, to behold only the promise of the future, the bow of promise bending over the colored race. He spoke prophetically, seraphically.

The other guest of the day was a young professional man of somewhat aristocratic tendencies.

"But," asked he, "when you have educated the colored man, when you have refined him, when you have brought him up to the level of the civilization of the day, when you have made him your equal—who then is going to black your boots, and clean your house—and serve you?"

"Serve me!" the older man gleamed. "Let me serve myself! Let the man, be he white or black, who is capable only of the kind of service you mention, serve me! But do not make color a mark of servitude, young man. Your Master served. We all must serve, according to our capabilities and our God-given gifts. You, in your profession, serve. Give the black man his chance—let him choose—make his own service. If he is capable of it, let him serve as you do—in a profession. Let him serve in business; let him serve in the trades; let him serve as you suggest, if that is the measure of his capability—but give him his chance. That is all I ask—give him an equal chance!"

And the old man, shaking his silvered head half-savagely, half-indulgently, sank back into his chair.

For months this conversation lay stored away in the back of the Scribbler-Lady's head, and then, suddenly a very little occurrence brought it to her recollection, and started the essay on its way again.

She was going to a party, all on a beautiful gold-green June afternoon and, in order to truly present the significance and contrast of the picture, she is obliged, somewhat to her embarrassment, to enter into some what personal details. She was dressed in a lacy, frilly white gown, which was accompanied by white shoes and a big black hat. Her way lay along one of the most beautiful residence streets in the midwestern city in which she lives, past lawns as green and fine as water, sun, and patient care could make them, past houses whose owners were obviously plutocrats, aristocrats or near-plutocrats and aristocrats. Shady trees of aristrocratic age and bearing proudly stretched themselves above her, and limousines and chaste electrics stood beside the curbs and glided tranquilly along the streets. In the distance, other women, gracefully gowned, were turning in at a pair of broad stone steps that led to one of the handsomest of the houses. The Scribbler-Lady felt in tune with the scene, and a great complaisance, a placid satisfaction with the world as it is, stole over her.

Suddenly, her placidity was stirred, for, as she passed a corner, she noticed two colored men, one young, one old, both gardeners, sitting, overall-clad, upon the lawn beside a bed of foliage plants whose exuberance they had been trimming. The old man sat with bent head, his garden shears in his hands, while the younger, eager, excited, alert, absolutely unconscious of the passing of a stranger, with head uplifted and pose resentful said:—

"It aint no use. There's no use trying—there's jes' no use!" The older man shook his head sadly, and the young man went on:—

"An' the governor himself say, 'The colored man aint never had justice—no, he aint.' He say jes' that!" And the excited young voice rose in a crescendo of despairing resentment and wrath.

For a few seconds they both were still—and the Scribbler-Lady passed on. How she did want to stay, to loiter, to linger, to intrude perhaps—at all events, to hear what that old man who had borne the heat and burden of the day would say!

But she went on to the party. She mingled with the glad and gayly gowned, drank tea from china cups and served the ice from out a crystal bowl. Spring flowers surrounded her, and music, joy and beauty, but somehow or other she couldn't quite get back to the complaisance of the early afternoon, and the cry of the eager young colored man—"an' the colored man aint never had justice—no, he aint"—rang in her ears for days.

* * *

The Scribbler-Lady's depression was increased a few days later, for, on picking up the June number of the Century, she discovered a poem which caught her eye with a snap. It was entitled "At the Closed Gate of Justice," by James D. Corrothers, and ran as follows:—

To be a Negro in a day like this
Demands forgiveness. Bruised with blow on blow,
Betrayed, like him whose woe-dimmed eyes gave bliss,
Still must one succor those who brought one low,
To be a Negro in a day like this.

To be a Negro in a day like this
Demands rare patience—patience that can wait
In utter darkness. 'Tis the path to miss,
And knock unheeded at an iron gate,
To be a Negro in a day like this.

To be a Negro in a day like this
Demands strange loyalty. We serve a flag
Which is to us white freedom's emphasis.
Ah! one must love when truth and justice lag,
To be a Negro in a day like this.

To be a Negro in a day like this—
Alas! Lord God, what evil have we done?
Still shines the gate, all gold and amethyst,
But I pass by, the glorious goal unwon
"Merely a Negro"—in a day like this!

A powerful poem, but—could it be true? Was there no justice for the Negro "in a day like this"? The Scribbler-Lady had been reading Browning's "Luria." Was it true, as the Moor Luria said, that:—

There stands a wall
'Twixt our expansive and explosive race
And these absorbing, concentrating men?

And the Scribbler-Lady was glad when something happened to show her that it isn't always true, that sometimes the "expansive and explosive race" bridges over the chasm and even outdoes "these absorbing, concentrating men"—aye—even the most concentrating and exclusive of them.

The Scribbler-Lady lives in a democratic northern city, a city which is further distinguished to the nation, and incidentally, beloved of the colored man, as the home of the great emancipator. Here, if anywhere, the colored man should have equal rights; here, if anywhere, he should have justice and encouragement, and the Scribbler-Lady began to look for evidences of this.

She first noticed that the schools are democratic, that the colored and white children make their way to the same buildings, are taught by the same teachers, and play on the same playgrounds. But these were more or less external things. The North almost invariably grants them. What she wanted to find out was whether there was equality of privilege, equality of opportunity, equality of encouragement and reward.

The opportunity to observe these things came as if in answer to the wish. The Scribbler-Lady, like Maurice Hewlett, is a believer in fairies, though, unlike him, she can't say that she sees them. She simply feels them—and they send things to her. This time they sent her an opportunity to teach for two months in the high school, to teach English literature to freshman classes, to classes which contained 6 per cent of colored children. Now her questions would be answered!

What did she find? Was there justice? Absolutely. Was there equality of opportunity? In every class. Was there equality of privilege? In almost everything, and where there was not, it was almost unvaryingly because the per cent of attendance was not sufficient to merit it or even to demand it. Was the standard of measurement the same Unvaryingly. Was discrimination ever made on the basis of color? Never. The basis of discrimination was always capability, scholarship, spirit—but never color. Everything was open to the colored boys and girls—all they could take—and would.

It was at the commencement season, however, that all of this was undeniably, unquestionably proved, for, when the grades of the seniors were averaged, the valedictory in a class of more than 100 went to a colored girl! And on commencement night that girl, whose grandparents were illiterate slaves, whose father earns his daily bread by the sweat of his brow, that girl, in a simple white dress, clean, well groomed, bright, intelligent, well mannered, in a voice whose very accent betokened the kind of heart and brain culture that counts—that girl represented her class in its parting words as students, to teachers, parents and each other, before a crowded audience in the leading theater of the city!

The Scribbler-Lady begs leave to digress long enough to tell something of that girl. Motherless, she cared for her father and three younger children and her humble home (which, by the way, was and is a model of cleanliness and neatness) and throughout four hard-working years had stood at the head of classes in which were to be found children with not a care in the world, children who came from the homes along the avenues, whose mothers and elder sisters went to parties gayly gowned, and rode in limousines.

It is true that at first there were some well-meaning but narrow-minded, prejudiced people, both in the senior class and among the patrons of the school, who resented the girl's honor, but her record stood fast, she had done the work, and was first and after the first shock, be it said to the everlasting credit of the citizens of the home of the great friend of the black man, they stood by the girl. In the faculty of the high school there was never a question as to whom the honor should go.

Another interesting fact in connection with the affair was that the second honors fell, also on a basis of scholastic merit, to a Jewess. Think of it! Surely America is "the melting pot" of the world. A representative of the supposedly most irresponsible, happy-go-lucky race first, and a member of the most coolly calculating reserved, conservative race the world has even known, second! Where, except in America—the land of the open door of justice—would such a thing have been possible? And again, and with a new meaning, the Scribbler-Lady contrasted "our expansive and explosive race" and "these absorbing, concentrating men." And another quotation from "Luria" came to her:—

A people is but the attempt of many
To rise to the completer life of one—
And those who live as models for the mass
Are singly of more value than they all.

The Scribbler-Lady must note a coincidence. At almost the same time as this rather striking thing happened in her home city, a Chicago Young Men's Christian association building for colored men was dedicated, one-half of the money toward the erection of which was given by a philanthropic Jew. Perhaps no more striking thing in the annals of sociology and religion has occurred during the last five years than just this—the giving of a Christian association building in an English-speaking nation, to men from darkest Africa, by a Jew!

SUN

New York City

APR 6 1916

U.S. CAN'T BACK DEMANDS, SAYS CHAMBERLAIN

Unprepared to Enforce Stand on Belligerents, He Warns Senate.

SAYS '90,000 GERMAN RESERVISTS HERE'

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A speech in advocacy of preparedness that startled the Senate was delivered in that body

to-day by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Chamberlain warned his colleagues that the United States is not now in a position with arms to enforce demands that it may make upon belligerents of Europe. He discussed the international situation with great candor and his remarks made a profound impression.

Senator Chamberlain declared that there are 90,000 German reservists in the United States, "the name of every one of them listed in German consular offices in this country." He paused in his address to make this observation:

"I am not an alarmist, but I have great fear that the time may come when this country ought to assert itself, and she will not be in a position to assert herself."

Mr. Chamberlain likened the position of the United States in case of trouble to that of China. "Every nation that comes along and wants a slice of poor China takes it," he exclaimed. The Oregon Senator dwelt at length on the danger to the peace of this country involved in various questions of a delicate character growing out of the war.

Turns on Pacifists.

Senator Chamberlain's speech was addressed to the motion made by Senator Lee of Maryland to strike out section 56 of the army reorganization bill, which authorizes the volunteer army. After pointing out that the militia of the State is not a "dependable factor in preparedness" Mr. Chamberlain addressed himself to the pacifists in the most vigorous language that has yet been heard in the debates in Congress on the subject.

The Senate debated the amendments by Senator Lee to strike out the authorization for the volunteer army but did not reach a vote on it. In the discussion there were many pointed references to the activities of officers of the National Guard in lobbying against the provision for the volunteer army. Senator Chamberlain said he was in favor of withholding all Federal aid to the militia unless the lobby disbanded.

"While conditions in Europe prevail, we snugly sit here with a feeling of security that this country will have nothing to do when this war is over, challenging the powers of the earth to reach us," said Senator Chamberlain. "It may be true that they will not attempt to reach us; God grant that they never may be able to reach us; but no man in business in this republic is going to wait until fire assails his home to get out an insurance policy.

"We ought to profit by the lessons of the last eighteen months and we ought at least not to measure the value of this splendid republic and Government of ours by the expenditure of a few dollars for preparation to meet any emergency that comes and we ought to be willing to spend whatever is necessary to do that, even if in twelve months from now we disband every soldier and undo all that we have sought to do. Somebody speaks of the Monroe Doctrine. Let us take conditions as they are. The time has come when we ought to be candid with each other and be candid with the American people.

"We do not need any preparation unless we intend to assert the Monroe Doctrine and make it a live force in this republic.

"We do not need any preparedness if we intend to allow one of the belligerents to take the lives of our people who have the right to travel in other lands than our own.

Spirit of Boston Tea Party.

"We do not need any preparedness if we intend to let another of the belligerents take our ships into its ports, and not only our own ships but the ships of other Powers that are neutral in this trouble, and search them and go aboard the ships and take people off our own vessels.

"We do not need any preparation if we intend to submit to these indignities, but for one I insist that the same spirit that induced our forefathers to throw the tea into Boston harbor and the same spirit that animated our forefathers in the War of 1812 and the same spirit that animated them in the Mexican war and in the later wars of the republic ought to animate us. And we ought to be prepared if for nothing else than that when this war is over and we demand some recompense, if recompense is possible, for the lives that have been destroyed, for the property taken, for the rights that have been asserted to go upon American bottoms and take off property and lives, we can enforce these demands.

"If we are going to demand any satisfaction for the treatment our people and our interests have received at the hands of those who are engaged in the present war, we ought to be prepared to back all just demands, all legal demands, all righteaus demands, by the force of arms if necessary.

"In what shape are we? Like Hotspur, we might call spirits from the vast deep, but how many will respond. We have not the power to insist upon the performance of a single demand that we have made upon any of the Governments now engaged in the European war.

Villa Raid a Lesson.

"They say we are not going to have any invasion. We have had them in the past. Here within the past few weeks a hundred or more bandits from the south of us invaded the United States and we have not caught them yet.

"We were invaded in 1812. Lying off the mouth of Chesapeake Bay was a small British fleet with a few thousand troops, and against the militia, organized as they were in the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia, they marched into Washington and set fire to the Capitol. It would not take a very large force transported to the United States to wipe us off the map. With a part of our soldiery in the Philippines, a part in Hawaii, a part in Porto Rico, a part at the Panama Canal and about 25,000 in the United States, how large a body of men from any other country would it take to put us out of commission?

"Germany, one of the belligerents today, if I am correctly informed, has over 90,000 German reservists in this country and the name of every one of them is listed in their consular offices in this country. I am not an alarmist, but I have great fear that the time may come when this country ought to assert itself and she will not be in position to assert herself.

"If the morning papers have correctly reported the facts one of the great belligerents in this conflict going on in Europe is asserting the right that vessels shall not leave the United States unless their manifests are vised by them. How long, Mr. President and Senators, is the United States going to submit to such indignities as these? And there is no better preparation against the assertion of these rights than to be prepared to resent them when the insults are offered."

"Does the Senator really think that failure of the United States to demand of England that she respect our rights under international law was because of the lack of preparedness on the part of the United States?" asked Senator Vardaman.

"I do," replied Senator Chamberlain. "Did not the President go out on the Western tour and say that preparation was necessary? And what did he mean by it?"

"And yet we said that we were absolutely at peace with the world," retorted Mr. Vardaman.

"We are suffering the peace of China right now," replied Mr. Chamberlain, "and every nation that comes along and wants a slice of poor China takes it. Have we reached the period of humiliation and degradation in our national life when we are going to submit to any such treatment as is now being accorded to China and to other non-militant Powers?

"Referring again to the Monroe Doctrine, I say that colonization had already setin as I that colonization had already set in on the east coast of South America by some of the Powers that are now engaged in this war, and if you do not know it you can very soon ascertain that colonization had set in on the west coast of South America by another warlike Power.

Cites the War of 1812.

"Is the Monroe Doctrine simply the assertion of a barren right or is it the assertion of a doctrine that the United States intends to insist upon and to enforce? If occasion ever arises when the United States ought to assert it—and she may have to assert it—and I believe will have to assert it to maintain her own integrity, if not in the near future in the future, anyway, how shall it be done?

"I sometimes am compelled to compare our present condition with the condition that confronted our small population in 1812. There is not a single rule of national or international life; there is not a rule of international law that was violated then and which led to war which has not been violated ten times as much in the past few days."

Senator O'Gorman, who followed Senator Chamberlain, said:

"I favor the retention of the volunteer army section. I am not enthusiastic about the bill as it comes to the Senate. I should like a larger army for the United States, considering the vast inquiries and the great wealth of the country.

"Both the volunteer and militia provisions of this bill are experimental in their nature, and no one can predict how they will work out. I have not any great confidence that either will work out successfully, for I am persuaded that the time will come when this country, profiting by the experience of belligerents in the European war, will find it necessary to have a conscriptive or compulsory service.

"Once adopted the service will be more elevated than it is to-day. It will be a mark of the patriotic spirit shared by every citizen to bear the burdens of the country. I know there is no general sentiment now for compulsory service and I do not press the suggestion, but I do not understand the protests against this volunteer section are from those whose interests seem to centre in the National Guard."

No Fear of Colored Volunteers.

Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi made a vigorous speech directed at the fears voiced by his colleague, Senator Vardaman, that colored troops would get into the volunteer army. He said:

"I particularly enjoyed the speech of the Senator from New York [Mr. O'Gorman]. But I differ from him on one point. He expects no trouble and says there is no danger of it. But unless we put ourselves in a position of defence, as surely as the sun will rise to-morrow so surely we will have trouble unless we are prepared to submit tamely to the victor in this conflict. We have demanded an apology and reparation. Shall we back down? But no one believes we can get what we have asked for in the position in which we now stand."

"Macbeth's excited imagination," said Mr. Williams, "spurred on by the memory of crime, evoked the spirit of Banquo. But there was nothing more extraordinary in that than in the suggestion that negroes will enter the volunteer force. Imagine, those of you who have a sense of humor, how the negro field hands of the South will volunteer to go for a month's encampment at Plattsburg. Not only must they be willing to go, but they must be able to go financially and otherwise. Who will take care of the negro's one mule while he goes? Will he take it with him in his tent?"

per Cutting Bureau in the World

HERALD

New York City

JUL 10 1916

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER

From the New York World.

Those who have had experience with him under arms testify that the American negro takes most readily and efficiently to soldiering. And this is testimony which it is interesting to consider now that it is likely that the first negro regiment is about to be organized into the National Guard of the state of New York.

Happiness and the light heart are among the general characteristics of the black soldier. He goes about his business singing. It is related that during the Spanish war the colored cavalrymen had hardly dug their trenches at Santiago before their smuggled musical instruments were out and the camp was a medley place of tunefulness. And there was a white colonel of the Twenty-fifth who was wont to boast of the chorus singing which he had made almost a part of the regiment drill.

The same childish simplicity which impels to this bursting into song leads to an overwhelming respect for the men in command. Discipline once instituted comes to stay in a negro regiment. Moreover, the rank and file carries so far its trust in its officers that the captain of a company is quite apt to be the banker for his men, saving them from losses in camp gambling games.

Passions and excitements move the dusky soldier easily, it is true. To devotion to his officers, nevertheless, he adds pride in the service, ready excellence in the drill and a perfect willingness to follow where he is led. To ridicule, as a reproof, he is most sensitive. To the power of example he is keenly susceptible. To none of his white comrades is the appeal so effective as to him to perform for the honor of his race.

MERCURY

[illegible]

The prejudice of some men against the colored race has gone so far as to inspire a bill which was introduced in the last congress to prevent the enlistment of Negroes in the military service of the United States. The matter has drawn the attention of the war department and Secretary Baker announces: "Any such bill would receive the disapproval and the adverse recommendation of this department. Those who are familiar with the history of our country from the armies organized by George Washington in the American revolution down to the present day know that brave and often conspicuously gallant service has been rendered by the colored troops. In the most recent instance, at Carrizal in Mexico, these colored troops conducted themselves with the greatest intrepidity and reflected nothing but honor upon the uniform they wore." Much more might have been cited in behalf of the colored soldier. It has been especially remarked that in physique he to no mean extent looks the better soldier than the white man. Washington was recently astonished by the more impressive appearance the colored men made ove their fellow white soldiers. And the were sent to the Mexican border a once whereas the white infantry o the District of Columbia is still mobil ized not far away from the capital The prejudice is hard to understand Its intensity has however to be con fessed, and in Washington it went so far that the colored troops at nigh were frequently shot at from ambush on the outside with intent to kill. The shooting stopped only with the departure of the colored men

Soldiers—1916

per Cutting Bureau in the World

Evening JOURNAL

ALBANY, N. Y.

Negro Soldiers.

Schenectady Union-Star:—There are a few politicians in the South, not as many as formerly, but still enough to make themselves a pest, whose sole political capital and stock in trade is "hatred of the nigger." Men like Cole Blease, the governor of South Carolina who depopulated the prisons of that unhappy state, and who rode into power by virulent and intemperate attacks of the Negro, still find a hearing and a following. To the credit of the South let it be chronicled that this following is mainly among the poor and illiterate, but it represents a real faction in the voting strength of that section.

Another one of those Negro haters is Senator Vardaman of Mississippi. He, too, is a "nigger hater," and for a time capitalized his one little claim to fame by lectures on the Lyceum and Chautauqua circuits. But his speeches were so abusive that even this form of notoriety was denied him and his sole means of publicity is through the long-suffering columns of the "Congressional Record."

He recently made a speech in the Senate in which he denounced the enlisting of Negroes in the United States army and foretold the fearful consequences to his "beloved Southland" when such regiments were turned loose under "a hostile President" to wreak their vengeance on the whites. It was a silly exhibition of demagogy, the more striking because of the splendid record made by a colored regiment in Mexico. To the everlasting credit of the South the speech that punctuated the flight of Vardaman's oratorical gas bag was delivered by John Sharp Williams, a colleague from the same state. He riddled the speech of Vardaman and stripped it bare, and his eulogy of the better class of colored men, in themselves the greatest industrial asset the South possesses to-day, was a complete refutation of Vardaman's silly race hatred speech.

EVENING TELEGRAM

New York City

MAY 18

OUR "COLORED" TROOPS.

Attention has been called to the fact that Congress, while increasing the army, is not providing for a single additional negro regiment.

Further, it is said the War Department holds it cannot designate such a regiment without Congressional authority.

This is calculated to make Brigadier General Andrew Sheridan Burt, so long colonel of the Twenty-fifth infantry; General Guy V. Henry, colonel of the famous Ninth Cavalry; Lieutenant General Henry C. Corbin, Colonel Aaron Daggett and other noted soldiers who have commanded "the colored troops who fought nobly" turn over in their graves.

Take them by and large, no commands ever assembled under the U. S. flag have better records than the negro regiments, the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry. For loyalty, discipline, bravery, soldierly pride and fighting ability they are unexcelled.

Congress has not covered itself with glory in this important army business.

Here is a matter where it can in part redeem itself.

SUN

Baltimore, Md.

JUL 27 1916

SAYS NEGROES WILL FIGHT

Councilman Cummings Offers Services Of 50,000 To State For Military Purposes.

That the members of the colored race are ready to do their share in the service of their country was the declaration yesterday of City Councilman Harry S. Cummings in the following letter to Governor Harrington:

"To His Excellency, the Honorable Emerson C. Harrington, Governor of Maryland, Annapolis, Md.:

"Honored Sir—Our beloved State and nation is now facing an awful crisis. The honor of our nation, respect of its flag, the lives and property of its citizens in Mexico, are threatened. Maryland citizens have never been laggards in any crisis. Among our population there are more than 225,000 people of my race, among these there are probably 50,000 available under proper conditions for military service.

"I am sure that I reflect the patriotic sentiment of this loyal element of our population when I say that you are at liberty to call upon us to serve our State and nation at such a time and in such a way as you may desire. Personally, I feel that I cannot lay down my life in any greater service than in the defense of my country and I know that thousands of the men of my race feel the same way. Our black brothers fell at Carrizal last week—this was only a repetition of history. Attucks fell on Boston Commons in the Revolutionary War; Nick Biddle shed his blood during the Civil War. The gallant Tenth saved Roosevelt's life at San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War, and catching the spirit of those brave men of our race, we are willing and ready to defend our State and nation. We know but one country and one flag.

"I shall be glad to co-operate with you in any way you may suggest. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant. HARRY S. CUMMINGS.

GLOBE

Boston, Mass.

AUG 7 1916

THE NEGRO SOLDIER

A NOTABLE anniversary in American military history has been observed on the Mexican border. It was the 50th anniversary of the formation of the 10th United States Cavalry, the negro regiment whose detachment was engaged in the skirmish at Carrizal.

By pageantry the negro troopers recalled scenes in the history of the regiment, which has served in many places. In no place has it failed to measure up to the highest standards of the American Army.

The unit was commissioned at what is now Fort Sill, Ok, in the Summer of 1866, and for many years it saw service in the West during trouble with the Indians. At the battle of Santiago the 10th was in the thick of the fighting. Later the negroes served in the Philippines. Only a few weeks ago its harrowing experiences in Mexico were monopolizing the headlines.

Of particular interest to Massachusetts is this anniversary, for Massachusetts was the first free State to send a negro regiment to the front in the Civil War. Robert Gould Shaw's 54th Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment proved at Fort Wagner, S C, n three years before the 10th Cavalry was made a unit of the Regular Army, that there is no braver soldier than the negro. A certain bas-relief on Beacon Hill proclaims that fact to the world

NEGRO REGIMENT TO HAVE WHITE OFFICERS

According to a letter received from Adjutant General Statesbury by Major Chas. W. Fillmore, who has been a leading spirit in the agitation for the formation of a Negro regiment in the New York National Guard, which regiment has been authorized by the General Assembly, it appears that the regiment will materialize but with whites as officers instead of Negroes.

The New York Age. AUG 26 1916

Gen. Stotesbury declares that none of the current appropriations can be used for the organization until it is organized and esuipped, and it is his judgment that until fully organized and its efficiency demonstrated the organization should be under white officers. Lee L. Pollard has been given directions to proceed with the organization of the first company of the regiment, the adjutant general having indicated that the regiment may be organized by mustering in one company at a time.

Major Fillmore, while declaring his willingness to co-operate with Mr. Pollard in the new movement, declares that he is not entirely in accord with the proposition. He says he was willing to concede field officers to the whites, but thought surely there would be Negro line officers. Gen. Statesburg declares that the lack of funds for the organizing and equipment of the regiment makes it necessary to provide other means and it is to this end that he indicated the proposed plan to Mr. Pollard.

25TH INFANTRY PAID A HIGH COMPLIMENT

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, Hawaii Territory.—Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, until recently in command of the 25th Infantry has been transferred to the command of the 26th Infantry, stationed in Texas, and left here January 5, on the transport Thomas, for San Francisco, enroute to his new command.

He was well thought of by his men, and his leaving was marked with regret by all. Under his guidance the gallant Twenty-fifth has maintained its reputation for discipline, appearance and efficiency. Both he and the men were paid the following high compliment last spring when the division commander, General Carter, said to the members of the Congressional party at Schoffield barracks.

"You will presently see pass in review before you, the Twenty-fifth Infantry, a regiment made up of colored soldiers and the largest regiment in our little army. This regiment, ladies and gentlemen, is the best disciplined, the best dressed, the best marching and the best maneuvering regiment I have ever seen in my forty years of service."

Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

TIAL

KNOXVILLE TENN

ress:

JUN 26 1916 JUN 2 6 1916

NEGROES FOUGHT NOBLY

Our negro troops under Boyd and Morey fought nobly at Carrizal.

Surprised, outnumbered at least four to one, shattered by the leaden rain of a machine gun, they made a stand in the open, fought for an hour or more and made their way to the ditch under cover of which their assailants fought. Only when they were shot down or annihilated did they cease to fight, and despite all handicaps it seems certain that they made the enemy pay man for man and more for the losses they sustained.

Renowned Alamo which opened our Mexican war seventy years ago was well-nigh emulated in the sturdy courage and devoted conduct of our colored troops at Carrizal, and they should be awarded the praise that is due their deeds.

It is but truth to say that loyalty and patriotism are two traits of the American negro character that have been exemplified in every period of our history. The highest exhibition of these traits was made in the war which involved their own emancipation. They clung to their white people in their dire period of defeat and distress and protected our women and children of the sixties while the husbands, fathers and brothers were at the front. This is a feature of our history to the credit of the colored race, Southern people should never forget and is an earnest that the nation will find the negro as loyal as a citizen as his former masters found him as a slave.

New York City

NEGROES PLAN A REGIMENT.

Hold Drills Uptown and Seek Places in Preparedness Parade.

With the intention of forming a regiment of negro soldiers, in expectation of being taken into the National Guard, more than 100 of the most able-bodied negroes of the Harlem district have been drilling each week under the direction of Colonel Charles W. Fillmore, who saw service with the regular army in the Philippines. The men meet in the hall of the Lenox Community Centre, at Lenox Avenue and 135th Street.

The formation of the regiment is in the hands of Lee A. Pollard, Julius Watson, A. B. Roberts, James C. Thomas, and the Rev. Isaac B. Allen, all of whom daily obtain more recruits.

Mr. Roberts said last night that the committee had called on Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, who assured them that he was in favor of admitting a negro regiment to the National Guard, and who advised them to continue the work. In addition Mr. Roberts said that the committee had called on the Preparedness Parade Committee and made application for a place in the parade, assuring the committee that there would be more than 1,500 negroes in line.

50TH ANNIVERSARY FOR TENTH CAVALRY

8-3-16

Noted Fighting Regiment Celebrates at the Field Headquarters in Mexico

Consolidated

American Field Headquarters, Mexico, July 30.—(By Motor Truck to Co-

lumbus, N. M., August 2.)—Mimic battles and rescues under fire featured the pageant with which the Tenth United States cavalry today celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its formation. This fighting unit, commissioned at what is now Fort Sill, Okla., July 28, 1866, during most of its life has seen service west of the Mississippi, but in addition to winning laurels in wars against the Indians, it has distinguished itself at Santiago, Cuba, in the Philippines and most recently in Mexico, notably at Carrizal.

The anniversary celebration given in the early evening before regimental officers and soldiers and all former officers of the regiment now with the expeditionary column was unique in the annals of military anniversaries and was conceived by Lieutenant Colonel Charles Young, of the Tenth, a West Point graduate, who has reached the highest rank in the regular army ever attained by a negro.

Introducing the different episodes of the pageants, which depicted the history of the regiment, a non-commissioned officer, clad in heraldic trappings, recited stanzas of blank verse, composed by Colonel Young, which gave a synopsis of the scenes presented.

The first two episodes of the pageant contrasted the men as they appeared and drilled fifty years ago and as they perform today. The Third, in which fifty troopers appareled as Indians appeared, illustrated a brilliant feat by an officer of the Tenth, Lieutenant Powhattan Clarke, who returned under fire during a fight with Indians to rescue a wounded trooper.

Wanton, of the machine gun troop, one of the four medal of honor men of the regimental rolls, was the central figure in the fourth episode. He was escorted across the field of honor by a guard bearing wreaths on their sabre points. The fifth illustrated the part the Tenth took in the battle of Santiago, Cuba. The sixth was presented by A troop, which carried banners bearing the names of the battles in which the regiment has fought and those of its commanders who became generals.

At the close of the celebration call to colors was sounded and regimental spirit reached a climax in a great burst of cheering ending with the singing of "Glory, Glory, Hallelujah."

aper Cutting Bureau in the World

TIMES

Rochester, N. Y.

24 11

Our Colored Troops

If war comes, and the call is made for troops to go to the front, there is every reason to believe we can rely on the negro regiments of the United States armies. From the beginning of our history the colored troops have fought for our institutions and always have shown courage and reliability. There were at least 3,000 of them in the Continental armies, and during the Civil War their record is altogether creditable. In that terrible conflict there were 178,975 negro soldiers mustered into service, from one time to another, and 36,847 of them were reported killed, wounded or missing in 449 battles. In both of these wars they proved themselves stanch fighters, and army men have spoken highly of their obedience, courage and loyalty.

Colored troops were brought into action for the first time in the Civil War during the assault on Port Hudson, La., which was made by General Banks in 1863. One of their regiments lost 129 officers and men. It was while an assault on Fort Wagner was being carried forward that Robert G. Shaw fell at the head of his colored regiment; and in the same battle Sergeant William Carney carried the flag of his colored regiment across an open field stormed by bullets and inspired by the thought of victory. This type of bravery has been characteristic of the colored troops whenever they have been brought into action.

The men who fell at Carrizal, Mex., were colored troops. They did not flinch, and fought as the negro troops fought in the battle of Bunker Hill, in the battle of New Orleans during the war of 1812, at Fort Wagner in the Civil War, and in the battles of El Caney and Las Guasimas, in Cuba. They have always been dependable and patriotic. They can be depended on if war comes with Mexico to do their full share of the fighting.

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NEGROES AND THE ARMY

The Richmond Evening Journal comments at length on the letter of a woman of Brandon written to the Journal to inquire why it would not be a good policy to recruit whatever army we need from among the young negroes of the United States, seeing the reluctance of the whites to enter the army. The Journal talks the thing up one side and down the other, reaching the conclusion finally that it would not be good policy.

Well, we should say not. If the Journal will recall the trouble the country had a few years ago at Brownsville and at other places with negro troops, and the strong sentiment that then prevailed all over the country in favor of disbanding the negro organiations, it will see the unwisdow of adding to the negro organizations. There are now two regiments of negro infantry and two regiments of negro cavalry, and we doubt if the number will ever be increased.

Under white leaders the negroes make good troops as the Journal declares; but negroes never have been as good fighters in any particular as whites. Even if they were better, there is a very strong reason, an indisputable reason for discouraging the recruiting of negroes. This is a white man's country, and white men must feel the responsibility for protecting and preserving it. Whenever the time comes that being a soldier ceases to be respectable, and the feeling becomes general that it is proper to employ one's soldiers just as one employs a menial servant, that moment the liberties of the whites are a thing of the past, and the time will have arrived when as in Rome a general will put the country up for sale to the highest bidder.

What we need in this country to make it a pure democracy is to lay on every man the duty of serving his country if called on, and of undergoing preparation for such an emergency. Every boy in school ought to be drilled, and after adolescence, he should for a few years spend a certain period in training so as to be a good soldier when called on. How far this training should extend among the negroes, we are not prepared to say, but the less of it the better, if we are to keep down racial hatreds and clashes. For the good of the negroes themselves, it were better that they be relieved as much as possible from this service. If a country is to retain its high ideals, and its lofty place in the family of nations, the best blood it possesses is the blood that must flow in its defense. All history proves this beyond the shadow of a doubt.

AMERICAN
7-11-16
Baltimore, Md.

THE NEGRO AND PATRIOTISM.

To the Editor: We all read with a great deal of interest and pride the account of Councilman Harry S. Cummings' communication with Governor Harrington, which assured the Governor of the councilman's own patriotism and the patriotism of the members of his race in this state. We also read an interesting article from the pen of Mr. W. Ashbie Hawkins, a leading attorney of Baltimore, appearing in the People's Column of The Baltimore American, subsequently in which the writer, at least, by implication, offers criticism for what he seems to feel was an assumption of unwarranted authority on the part of the councilman. It is not my desire to appear to be making the attempt to defend Mr. Cummings, for in the first place no defense is necessary, and in the second place if a defense were necessary the distinguished councilman is fully capable of defending himself. But I simply wish to call attention to some grave mistakes we make in our attitude toward our government and many of the institutions that are established for all of the people. In doing this I do not for a moment condone any wrong of which we are the recipients, on the other hand I believe all right means and wise agencies should be utilized to remedy those wrongs. I do not for a moment approve inferior school advantages and facilities for our people. On the other hand, if we are to measure up to the high standards of this present day civilization, it is necessary that the less fortunate should have even better schools with greater advantages. But [illegible] we do not get all we should [illegible] as of this country, is there any system of Christian ethics that would justify our withholding our support in the protection of the sovereignty of our country? The ethics of Aristotle and his contemporaries that were never touched by the spirit of Christ (the chief exponent of this Christian civilization) even encouched within their codes the civil duty of loyalty to one's country, to say nothing of Christian ethics, which give us the fundamental principle for the highest modern governments.

It is not a question of feeling as a result of injustices received. It is a question of the performance of duty as a result of our consciousness of that duty. The sin of commission on the part of the white man plus the sin of omission on the part of the negro will never make right, or in other words, two wrongs will not make one right.

The history of the negro in this country has proven conclusively that he can not demand the respect of the peoples of this and other countries if he manifests a spirit of indifference to the questions that are most vital in the general uplift of the people of his own country. The spirit of antagonism has not and will not if carried on ad infinitum prove to be a panacea for our ills. Let us be broad. If reviled, let us revile not again; nothing can be gained. The question as to whether Mr. Cummings spoke authoritatively for the state or not, sinks into utter insignificance when we, as citizens, consider the question of our duty to our country as such. Like Mr. Cummings, I believe the majority of the negroes of Maryland are willing, moreover, I believe they should offer their services for the defense of their country, not on the basis of feeling as a result of past grievances, but as a matter of duty. Let us do right regardless of the wrongs of others, for right has always eventually won.

"For right is right since God is God.
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin."

(Signed) J. U. KING,
Pastor of Metropolitan M. E. Church,
Princess Anne, Md.

It is rather significant that the first blood spilled in the mobilization of Federal troops on the Mexican border was that of a Negro cavalryman killed in the wreck of a troop train, and none the less noteworthy is it that the first casualties in actual combat between a detatchment of Mexican soldiers and United States troopers were seventeen members of the famous Tenth cavalry. Reports concerning the fight in which these seventeen black boys in blue and their white commander lost their lives, are very meager, but suffice it to say that when full accounts of the combat are made public it will be found that the two troops of this well-known regiment who were suddenly fired upon by the Mexicans, fought bravely and crowned themselves with glory even as they did on the bloody battle-field of San Juan Hill during the Spanish American war. The entire Negro race is proud of the enviable record which soldiers of their hue have made in wars engaged in by this country and stand as one man in giving unstinted praise to the brave boys of the Tenth who last Tuesday spilt precious blood in order that Old Glory might not trail in the dust.

EAGLE

Brooklyn, N. Y.

9 1916

COLORED REGT. GROWING

The organization of the Fifth Regiment, colored, of the National Guard of New York, is going on apace. Last night at the headquarters, 114 Myrtle avenue, near Bridge street, the second company of the Brooklyn battalion was mustered in by Brigadier General Oliver B. Bridgeman, former commander of Squadron A. This company will be known as Company E. The first company in Brooklyn was organized about ten days ago in the armory of the Twenty-third, with the letter E.

Major Monson Morris, formerly of the Twelfth Regiment, Manhattan, has been detailed by division headquarters to organize the regiment, which will be composed of two Manhattan battalions and one Brooklyn battalion.

Friday night next at 191 Harrison avenue the men of the new regiment will be addressed by Colonel Haywood, who will tell them about the prospects of a new armory.

Soldiers—1916

ITEM
New Orleans, La.

JUN 30 1916

THE TENTH U. S. CAVALRY

No history of our present trouble with Mexico will be complete without a full account of the service of the 10th United States cavalry. This regiment of colored American soldiers has been in the forefront since Pershing's troops first crossed the border to avenge the Columbus massacre. The 10th headed Dodd's flying column in the Villa pursuit.

The Carrizal skirmish will probably hold the same relation to the coming war with Mexico as did Fort Sumter in 1861. While not the cause, it is the incident which precipitated the conflict. The graphic story of this one-sided fight, brought back to us by one of its few survivors, Capt. Morey, will become one of our patriotic classics. Schoolboys of coming generations will read how the troopers faced certain death with smiles on their lips; that they joked with one another, and burst into song as they fought their last fight against overwhelming odds.

Carrizal has taken its place in American history with Fort Wagner and San Juan hill as a potent reminder of the unswerving loyalty and courage of our colored troops.

Cutting Bureau in the World
Nashville, Tenn.

New York City

JUL 3 1916

The Negro As a Soldier.

Those who have had experience with him under arms testify that the American negro takes most readily and efficiency to soldering. And this is testimony which it is interesting to consider now that it is likely that the first negro regiment is about to be organized into the national guard of the State of New York.

Happiness and the light heart are among the general characteristics of the black soldier. He goes about his business singing. It is related that during the Spanish war the colored cavalrymen had hardly dug their trenches at Santiago before their smuggled musical instruments were out and the camp was a medley place of tunefulness. And there was a white colonel of the Twenty-fifth who was wont to boast of the chorus singing which he had made almost a part of the regimental drill.

The same childish simplicity which impels to this bursting into song leads to an overwhelming respect for the men in command. Discipline once instituted comes to stay in a negro regiment. Moreover, the rank and file carries so far its trust in its officers that the captain of a company is quite apt to be the banker for his men, saving them from losses in camp gambling games.

Passions and excitements move the dusky soldier easily, it is true. To devotion to his officers, nevertheless, he adds pride in the service, ready excellence in the drill and a perfect willingness to follow where he is led. To ridicule, as a reproof, he is most sensitive. To the power of example he is keenly susceptible. To none of his white comrades is the appeal so effective as to him to perform for the honor of his race.—New York World.

TIMES

Mason City, Ia

THE NEGRO SOLDIER.

The Crisis (a negro organ): The colored troops are leading in the Mexican foray. It is a foolish venture. Just the kind of mistake that we are beginning to think is characteristic of the Wilson administration. Nevertheless "Theirs not to reason why," and consequently the Tenth cavalry, with Major Young in command of the second squadron, is now in Mexico. As one report says: "Especial credit should be given the Tenth." Then, too, the Twenty-fourth, another colored regiment, has been called to support the movement. So in America, in Europe and in Africa black men are fighting for the liberties of white men and pulling their chestnuts out of the fire. One of these bright mornings black men are going to learn how to fight for themselves.

New Orleans, La.

WANT A NEGRO "PREparedness Parade" Staged Here.

To the Editor of The Item:

Last week while scanning your column of the peoples' letters, two written by negroes held attention. The tenor of each was a sense of surprise, of neglect, and of regret that their people, as citizens, had not been called upon to act their part in the great Preparedness Parade.

The plans for that event seemed well made—well carried out and for the best at every point, and yet there was a consciousness of sympathy for the hurt the negroes thought done them. The best part of life was passed on two big plantations, trustfully, in their midst. When, later, the captain and master of the household rode away to the Civil war, he left his home, his wife and children in the care of a negro.

The fields and stock flourished, no duty was neglected, he was as true as steel. Now the negroes are citizens—free and independent. They have their own schools and churches and should have their own theaters, their own stores of dry goods, groceries, etc. They have also the right to show their patriotism and to express their loyalty to the country under whose flag they live. They may, of their volition, march men, women and children, with that flag in their own Preparedness Parade. The function of June third was wisely planned. The negroes will see that it was best they should manage their own parade. As they march it shall be with the knowledge that as they are mentally, morally and physically law-abiding, the whites will never fail to respect their citizenship.

I am,
M. I. B.

N. O., June 10, 1916.

Apart the treatment of Negro troops in the service of the United States' the following clipping from the editorial columns of the New York World strikes straight from the shoulder.

Another point that the National Guard will have to meet when this Mexican crisis is over is that relating to the social status of the colored regiments. The Eighth Illinois, which is of African descent, did not find the hospitality in San Antonio saloons to which they had been accustomed in Chicago, and it required a volley or two from a detachment of regulars to quiet the controversy that resulted. Whereever the fault may have been, the episode is only one of many indicating that in military policy as in common respect for the uniform this Nation has much to learn from Great Britain and France, in whose armies colored men meet no discriminations at the rear or at the front.

Bureau in the World

Bridgeport, Conn.

JUN 28 1916

NEGRO HEROISM.

The battle at Carrizal adds another to the many pages of our history which record the bravery of our negro soldiers. We have no more courageous fighters and no better patriots than in our Afro-Americans.

Those whose memories hark back to the Civil war will recall that at first it was a question of grave doubt whether the negroes, ex-slaves, would make good soldiers. The doubt did not last long.

In George W. Williams' "History of the Negro Race in America" we read a thrilling account of one of the first battles in which colored troops were entered. It was at Port Hudson, a bitter fight, and they showed their mettle from the start. Under the command of Colonel Nelson, the negro regiment marched all night before the battle. They were given only an hour for rest and breakfast, then on march again at 6 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock they were ordered to charge the enemy. The odds were all against them in the desperate charges, they were unable to capture the battery. But, the historian writes, "they forced the enemy with the coolness and precision of an old regiment on parade." General Dwight has been severely criticised for sending this regiment on the last charge in this battle—an impossible and cruel task; but not one of them faltered. Their heroism, as the historian points out, was quite equal to that of the Greeks at Thermoplae, but it has never been so celebrated. Never to be forgotten, however, is the bravery of one of their leaders, Andre Callioux, known as the Black Captain. In the last terrible charge he was heard to say:

"Colonel, I will bring back these colors to you in honor, or report to God the reason why."

The latter alternative was his.—Ohio State Journal.

RECORD

Philadelphia, Pa.

JUL 24 1916

NEGROES AIR GRIEVANCE

Memorial for Carrizal Victims Turned Into Attack on Democrats.

What was to have been a memorial meeting for the negro troopers of the Tenth Cavalry, killed at Carrizal on June 21, was turned into a genuine political race protest by about 500 colored citizens in Olympia Hall, Broad and Bainbridge streets, yesterday afternoon. Using the memory of the massacred troopers only as an excuse, the majority of the speakers aired their views of alleged discrimination by those in power at Washington.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Philadelphia African Methodist Episcopal Preachers' Association and the Colored Baptist Ministerial Union, and was attended by colored Spanish-American war veterans, Knights of Pythias delegations, Knights Templar and three negro Grand Army Posts. Rev. Reverdy C. Ranson, of New York, was the orator of the occasion and between allegations that negro segregation is an avowed policy of the Wilson Administration, he asked why President Wilson did not journey to the Texas border to deliver a funeral oration over the dead negroes, as he did over the sailors killed at Vera Cruz and brought to this city. Other impromptu speakers orated without much reference to the colored troops killed at Carrizal. A chorus of 100 voices furnished singing.

POST DISPATCH

St. Louis, Mo.

AUG

NEGRO REFUSED PERMISSION TO GO TO PLATTSBURG CAMP

Youth Tries to Join St. Louis Contingent—Recruits to Depart Tuesday.

When a negro youth named Mills, who said he was a Sumner High School graduate, asked to be enrolled in the St. Louis contingent to the fourth Plattsburg military training encampment, B. H. Bratney, a Washington University senior, who, in the absence of F. O. Ludlow, now at Plattsburg, is acting enrollment secretary for St. Louis, did not know what to do.

Bratney appealed to the officer in charge of the Military Training Camp at Governor's Island, New York, and yesterday received a telegram saying that while there is no color line in the army, there is one at Platsburg and that the applicant cannot accompany the St. Louis contingent.

The St. Louisans enrolled for Plattsburg will depart in three Pullman cars Tuesday at 5 p. m. They are Boyle Rodes, George Drew, Henry McRee, Horace Johns, J. H. Hurley, Edwin F. Smith, James Turner, Ray Prewitt, J. J. O'Fallon, R. A. Shiverick, W. A. Smith, Thomas Crews Jr., Thomas Dalton, George Dickson Jr., Frank Fisse, Gary Gratz, Norris Gregg, Edward L. Jones, E. F. Lehman, W. Niedringhaus, Thomas C. Kimber, Sumner Pallerdy, Clifford Hubbard, Theodore White, Harry W. Castlen, John Boogher, T. E. Catlin and Ower McCall. Other St. Louisans who are now in the East, and who will join the contingent at Plattsburg, are Edward Walsh, Coleman Gray, J. D. Wooster Lambert, F. O. Ludlow, Oliver Anderson and Dwight Davis.

CHRONICLE

San Francisco, Cal.

SEP 20 1

NEGROES IN THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

THE employment of negroes became a subject of much importance at an early stage of the American War of Independence. The British naturally regarded slavery as an element of weakness in the condition of the colonies, in which the slaves were numerous, and laid their plans to gain the colored men and induce them to take up arms against their masters by promising them liberty on this condition.

The situation was looked upon by the public men of the colonies as alarming, and several of them urged the Congress to adopt the policy of emancipation. But, while the general question of emancipation was defeated, the exigencies of the contest again and again brought up the practical one of employment for negroes, whether bond or free.

In May, 1775, Hancock and Warren's Committee of Safety introduced the following formal resolution: "Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, as the contest now between Great Britain and the colonies respects the liberties and privileges of the latter, which the colonies are determined to maintain, that the admission of any person as a soldier into the army now raising, but only such as are freemen, will be inconsistent with the principles that are to be supported, and reflect dishonor on these colonies, and that no slaves be admitted into this army upon any consideration whatever."

Washington took command of the army around Boston on July 3, 1775. The instructions for the recruiting officers from his headquarters at Cambridge prohibited the enlistment of any "negro." It may also be noticed that they were forbidden to enlist "any person who is not an American born, unless such person has a wife and family, and is a settled resident in this country."

Notwithstanding all this, the fact remains, as Bancroft says, that "the roll of the army at Cambridge had, from its first formation, borne the names of men of color." Free negroes stood in the ranks by the side of white men. In the beginning of the war they had entered the Provincial army, and the colored men, like others, were retained in the service after the troops were adopted by the continent."

A Committee on Conference, consisting of Dr. Franklin, Benjamin Harrison and Thomas Lynch, met at Cambridge, October 18, 1775, with the Deputy Governors of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the Committee of the Council of Massachusetts Bay, to confer with General Washington, and advise a method for renovating the army. On the 23d of October the negro question was presented and disposed of as follows: "Ought not negroes to be excluded from the new enlistment, especially such as are slaves?" All were thought improper by the council of officers. It was agreed that they be rejected altogether.

In general orders, issued November 12, 1775, Washington says: "Neither negroes, boys unable to bear arms, nor old men unfit to endure the fatigues of the campaign, are to be enlisted."

Washington, however, in the last days of the year, under representations to him that the free negroes who had served in his army were very much dissatisfied at being discarded, and, fearing that they might seek employment in the British army, took the responsibility to depart from the resolution respecting them and gave license for their being enlisted.

Washington promised that if there was any objection on the part of Congress he would discontinue the enlisting of colored men, but, on January 15, 1776, Congress determined "that the free negroes who had served faithfully in the army at Cambridge may be re-enlisted therein, but no others."

The entire aspect of the affair changed when, in 1779, the South began to be invaded. South Carolina, especially, was unable to make any effectual efforts with militia, by reason of the great proportion of citizens necessary to remain at home to prevent insurrections among the negroes, and their desertion to the enemy, who were assiduous in their endeavors to excite both revolt and desertion.

The result was that in all the Southern states the Legislatures passed resolutions to enlist negroes, and the colored patriots of the Revolution are as much entitled as their white brethren for the ardor with which they fought the common enemy, whether they were bondmen or freemen. It has never been possible to give an exact statement as to the number of negroes who served in the Revolution, for the reason that they were generally mixed in regiments and not calculated separately.

Negro Cooks Can Not Enlist As Soldiers, Problem Results

A question has arisen as to whether the negro cooks may be enlisted, as such, with the Alabama brigade. It appears that there is some clause in the regulations that prohibits the enlistment of negroes, and which does not take account of the fact that there are very few white cooks in this part of the world who are subject to enlistment. The military authorities hope to get the matter straightened out in a common-sense manner.

The question is not a new one. Some initiative-fiend raised it during the Spanish-American war, and as a consequence the cooks were very generally hired, and not enlisted, receiving their pay from the officers and men, by subscription, voluntary or otherwise.

TRIBUNE

New York City

AUG 28 1916

NEW NEGRO REGIMENT PARADES BEFORE 3,000

Fifteenth Infantry Holds Religious Services at Olympic Field.

New York's new negro regiment, the 15th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., held its first open air religious services before 3,000 persons at Olympic Field, 136th Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. The regiment had never paraded as a unit before, having been formed only seven weeks ago. Brigadier General O. B. Bridgman was present and complimented Colonel William Hayward on the showing of his men.

The battalions were formed before the regimental headquarters at 131st Street and Seventh Avenue. Colonel Hayward, accompanied by Captain Bert Williams as adjutant, and Dr. McSweeney, the regimental surgeon, led the march, followed by the 15th Infantry band.

At the field the men formed in a hollow square and after rendering honors to the colors built a pulpit of the drums, covered by flags.

EVENING STAR

Washington, D. C.

APR 21 1916

COLORED TROOPS LAUDED.

Representative Dyer Addresses Body Formed to Erest Memorial.

Representative L. C. Dyer of Missouri was the principal speaker at the first public meeting of the National Memorial Association, held in the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, 14th and Corcoran streets northwest, Monday night. The association was organized for the purpose of erecting a monument in the District in honor of colored soldiers and sailors.

F. D. Lee, president of the association, called the meeting to order. H. Martin Williams was master of ceremonies. Representative Dyer, in his address, paid high tribute to the heroism of colored soldiers in the country's wars, and indorsed the movement to erect a monument to their memory.

Letters from government officials and members of Congress indorsing the project were read. Other speakers included H. Martin Williams, John L. Dancy, Thomas L. Jones and Joseph H. W. Howard.

TRAVELER & EVE. HERALD

Boston, Mass.

TO HONOR DEAD OF CARRIZAL FIGHT

A memorial meeting for the colored troops and the officers who were massacred at Carrizal will be held in Faneuil Hall, Thursday night, July 6, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the National Equal Rights League. The reading of a memorial poem composed by a Boston colored man and speaking by prominent men, both white and colored, will be the features of the meeting.

William M. Trotter, secretary of the league, said that the meeting will be held to praise the Negro troopers and honor the memory of those who were ambushed and slaughtered at Carrizal. The speakers will go a step further and tell of the deeds of the Negro soldiers of American history. "The gist of the speaking will be on the lines followed by the article which appeared in yesterday afternoon's article in the Traveler," according to Mr. Trotter.

As those invited to speak have not yet signified whether or not they will be able to accept, their names have not been made public. The presiding officer will be E. T. Morris of Cambridge.

Nashville, Tenn

NEGROES INTERESTED IN MILITARY COMPANY

Negro leaders of the city are said to be greatly interested in the future welfare of the local negro military company, unattached, and have taken steps to bring the organization up to the standard, so that it may be continued when the new law governing the state militia goes into effect.

It is understood that Governor Rye and state military officials are in favor of having the negro company continue in service, as it has an excellent record and is the only organization of its kind in the south. The members of the negro company, with but few exceptions, are said to be reliable and trustworthy young negro men, and the organization is directed or officered by several of the most responsible members of the negro race in Nashville. The captain of the company, which is known as "Company G, unattached," is Dr. C. O. Hadley, who was born and reared in this city, and who is a graduate of both Fisk and Meharry Medical college.

A meeting is to be held by those interested in the continuation of the negro organization Monday night in the directors' room of the People's Savings Bank & Trust company. It is to be called at 8 o'clock and will be presided over by Ira T. Bryant, secretary of the A. M. E. Sunday School Union.

BENNET RESOLUTION WINS HONOR FOR 10th DEAD

In the House of Representatives July 14, Hon. W. S. Bennet submitted the following resolution; which was agreed to.

The Resolution read: Electing a committee to attend the funeral of the officers and men who died at Carrizal, Mexico.

RESOLVED, That the Members of the House who are Union and Confederate veterans of the Civil War, and the Members of the House who are veterans of the Spanish-American War, be, and they are hereby, elected a committee for the purpose of attending at Arlington Cemetery, as a mark of respect on the part of this House, at the funeral of the officers and men of the Tenth Cavalry who died at Carrizal, Mexico.

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REPUBLICAN

Springfield, Mass.

APR 6 - 1916

There are no better soldiers than the Negroes. Let Congress heed the appeal of the national association for the advancement of the colored people by providing that some of the new regiments to be added to the regular army shall be made up of Negro citizens. The four Negro regiments now in the army have made excellent records as fighters. It might be urged, also, that the recruiting of Negroes would be comparatively easy. Give the black race the chance and it would furnish a large army for the country —yes, even the country that cruelly lynches Negro offenders without warrant of law.

POST

Boston, Mass.

June 29 1916

THE COLORED TROOPERS

From all accounts of the affair at Carrizal the Negro troopers of the Tenth United States Cavalry sustained the fine reputation men of their color long since won as fighters of stout heart and superb bravery. As at Fort Wagner and San Juan Hill, these men of dark skins proved that their allegiance is of the kind that they are willing to seal with their blood.

The Negro is a good American; he is a lover of his country, and when trained in the service of that country he is willing to give and does give that "last full measure of devotion" that the emancipator of his race immortalized on the field of Gettysburg.

Soldiers—1916

TIMES

Detroit Mich.

APR 15 1916

Negro Soldiers.

There are no better soldiers than the Negroes. Let congress heed the appeal of the national association for the advancement of the colored people by providing that some of the new regiments to be added to the regular army shall be made up of Negro citizens. The four Negro regiments now in the army have made excellent records as fighters. It might be urged, also, that the recruiting of Negroes would be comparatively easy. Give the black race the chance, and it would furnish a large army for the country.—Springfield Republican.

ewspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

TELEGRAM HERALD

DIPATCH 1916

s: New York City.

JUL 15 1916

The Dusky Soldier.

Those who have had experience with him under arms testify that the American negro takes most readily and efficiently to soldiering.

Happiness and the light heart are among the general characteristics of the black soldier. He goes about his business singing. It is related that during the Spanish war the colored cavalrymen had hardly dug their trenches at Santiago before their smuggled musical instruments were out and the camp was a medley place of tunefiness. And there was a white colonel of the Twenty-fifth who was wont to boast of the chorus singing which he had made almost a part of the regimental drill.

The same childish simplicity which impels to this bursting into song leads to an overwhelming respect for the men in command. Discipline once instituted comes to stay in a negro regiment. Moreover, the rank and file carries so far its trust in its officers that the captain of a company is quite apt to be the banker for his men, saving them from losses in camp gambling games.

Passions and excitements move the dusk soldier easily, it is true. To devotion to his officers, nevertheless, he adds pride in the service ready exceellence in the drill and perfect willingness to follow where he is led. To ridicule, as a reproof he is most sensitive. To the power of example he is keenly susceptible. To none of his white comrades is the appeal so effective as to him to perform for the honor of his race.—New York World.

STANDARD

NEW BEDFORD, MASS

U. S NEGROES TO PREPARE.

The Rev. R. G. Ransom Says Race's Progress Will Depend on That.

New York, May 2.—The Rev. Reverdy G. Ransom, editor of the American Methodist Episcopal Review, formerly of New Bedford, Mass., speaking before the Lyceum of St. Mark's church on "National Preparedness of the Negro Race," said the causes of the Negro's position in the country today were due to his lack of racial and industrial preparedness.

"Africa," said Mr. Ransom, "was the cause of this great war in Europe, for it was over African questions that the German emperor first made the famous statement that this country's place was in the sun. But our ancestors, who were unprepared, were brought across the seas, and as a people have remained unprepared ever since."

Mr. Ransom spoke of the policy of the Anglo-Saxons to maintain his people in a state of unpreparedness, but counseled them to take the initiative in order that, like big industry, they might be prepared for greater things after the war.

"When it comes to fighting for this country," said Mr. Ransom, "I counsel the black people, who are 10,000,000 strong, to demand that there is to be a separate colored regiment, there shall be apopinted colored officers to direct it, and on that principle demand certain conditions under which they will fight the country's battles. But let Americans of African descent remember that if they don't fight for the tSars and Stripes they have no other flag to fight for."

GAZETTE TIMES

Pittsburg, Pa.

AUG 1 8 1916

One Battalion of Negroes Enlisted in Pittsburgh

Col. Alfred H McClelland, commanding the First Pennsylvania Colored Infantry Regiment, has announced the organization of the first battalion of the regiment with the four companies having 50 enlisted men each. Work of recruiting up to the desired regimental strength will continue at headquarters, 212 Fourth avenue.

Col. McClellard is in receipt of a letter from United States Senator Boies Penrose commending the project and the valor of Negro troops in war. The Senator writes: "I think the government would do well to avail itself of the services of a regiment of volunteers representing our colored citizens. Should more men be required I would certainly urge the acceptance of such a regiment."

TIMES

New York City

JUN 22 1916

Efficiency of Colored Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication of Charles N. Swift in THE TIMES has attracted my attention, and just a word, if I may, to indorse his every word concerning the admission of a colored regiment into the New York National Guard. After their record in the civil war, especially with 99,337 colored soldiers therein, why can there be any doubt about them? As an officer of both white and colored regiments, wounded twice in different engagements in the last-mentioned service and having had some part in the organization of the Corps d'Afrique in Louisiana under General Banks in 1864, I have wondered why there were none in the State service. The Eighty-first U. S. C. T. in Louisiana, commanded by Colonel Charles B. Gaskill, now of Niagara Falls, challenged any regiment, white or black, in the Gulf Department to make as good a showing in regimental or company drill, but none accepted the challenge of the Eighty-first. GEORGE B. LOUD,

Past Dept. Commander, G. A. R., State of New York.

New York, June 19, 1916.

The First Established

Newspaper Cutting Bureau in the World

From Clarion Ledger

Address: Jackson, Miss.

Date JUN 30 1916

MANY NEGROES ANXIOUS TO GET IN THE ARMY

Jackson Can Send a Goodly Contingent in Event of Need.

In event the State government decides to form a regiment of negro soldiers to be offered Uncle Sam in case of war with Mexico, it is certain this city will send its full quota.

Hardly a day passes but the Clarion-Ledger is quizzed by some colored man who wants to know if negroes will be acceptable to the State, and reporters are frequently told that the negroes of Jackson are anxious to bear their part of the war.

GAZETTE TIMES

Pittsburg, Pa.

AUG 10 1916

NEGROES ENLISTING.

Over 200 Reported on Rolls of New Colored Infantry Regiment.

A meeting of the officers of the First Pennsylvania Colored Infantry Regiment was held last night, at which many prominent men attended and offered their support and co-operation, among them being Capt. G. H. Travis, commander of the Sons of Veterans; Capt. David Richards, Maj. Ovrelius Pallouis, a former officer in the Regular Army, and a participant in the battle of Santiago.

With the opening of headquarters at 212 Fourth avenue, on Monday, the work of recruiting was begun and over 200 men had joined the regiment at the end of the first day. Maj. John Dixon, a drum major in the National Guard of this state for over 30 years, who has just returned home from Mt. Gretna, where he equipped and drilled five regimental bands, visited the headquarters on Tuesday and offered his services in organizing a band. The next meeting of the regimental officers will be held Monday evening at the headquarters, when important details will be discussed.

25 NEGRO COOKS LOSE JOBS WITH PA. TROOPS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

MT GRETNA, Pa.—Twenty-five Negro cooks employed in the commissary department of the Third Brigade, Pa. N. G., mobilizing here for service in Mexico, have been discharged. Some of the men have been in the employ of the National Guard for many years. It is alleged that orders for this action came from the War Department at Washington.

It can only be surmised that this action is the result of prejudice. There is some question as to whether the order emanated from Washington, as it is contrary to the spirit and letter of the law.

STAR

Baltimore, Md.

SHAW WOULD BAR NEGROES FROM OFFICE

St. Louis, April 25.—Leslie M. Shaw, twice Republican governor of Iowa and secretary of the Treasury under Roosevelt, said here in an address to the City Club:

"If I had my way, the Republican party would put in its platform a plank like this: 'We believe in equal rights, equal opportunities for all, equal protection under the law, but in the selection of officers, conditions being as they are, we deem it the part of wisdom to select from that race which for all time has been and for all times must be the governing race.' Such a plank would break the 'Solid South.' "

White Soldiers Kick on Court of Negro Officers

Advertiser

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Sept. 13.—Protests were filed by several hundred national guardsmen today against the trial of white soldiers before the general court martial organized at Fort Sam Houston, because the personnel of the court includes four negro officers. The protest will be forwarded to the war department.

OHIO BATTALION SENT OUT TO CLEAN UP THE CAMP

The N.Y. News 9/6/16

Cleveland, O.—Much indignation is felt here among the colored people because their four militia companies have been sent to camp to clean it up before the arrival of the whites.

Chicago Defender

U. S. SOLDIER SERVED

4/22/16

Columbus, N. Mex., April 21.—Troopers of the 24th Infantry arrived here a few weeks ago and a soldier went into one of the restaurants to be served. A Mexican was running the place and he refused to serve the soldier. It was reported at headquarters. Orders were given for the keeper of the restaurant to pull up stakes on account of refusing to feed the trooper.

EVENING STAR

Washington, D. C.

DEC 14 1916

Monument to Negro Soldiers.

A bill to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument memorial to the negro soldiers "who fought in the wars of the country" has been introduced by Representative Dyer of Missouri. It would appropriate $100,000.

Would Raise Monument To the Negro Soldiers

Constitution

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12—A bill to provide a commission to secure plans and designs for a monument memorial to the negro soldiers "who fought in the wars of the country" was introduced today by Representative Dyer, Missouri. It would appropriate $100,000.

12-13-16

SIX NEGRO TROOPERS BURIED IN ARLINGTON

Constitution

Washington, July 14.—The bodies of six negro troopers killed at Carrizal were buried in Arlington cemetery today with full military honors. None had been identified.

The body of Captain C. T. Boyd, who died at the head of his command in the Carrizal fight, was buried here Tuesday.

AUG 3 1918

Representative Caraway, of Arkansas, has introduced in Congress a resolution prohibiting the enlistment of negroes in the military service of the United States. It is a pernicious measure that will undoubtedly be smothered or defeated. The negroes have made excellent soldiers, are not lacking in courage and are amenable to discipline. It is a bad time, while a national campaign is in progress, to inject the color question, but some Southerners in official life cannot overcome their race prejudice.

Soldiers — 1916

COLORED SOLDIERS NOT WANTED

We doubt the common sense and good judgment of the efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in trying to force the Woodrow Wilson administration to enlist four more regular regiments of black troops into the United States Army. At the suggestion of its treasurer, Oswald Garrison Villard, an eloquent appeal is made to this end to Congress which as at present constituted is not only Southern but anti-Negro. The patriotic plea is there made that ten million native-born English-speaking loyal citizens should have the right to serve their country at this crisis. It strikingly recounts how well and nobly these brave but despised patriots have served their country at its every crisis. From these premises the suppliant on bended knees meekly argues for that race's rights in the nation's defence. The cringing appellant for the opportunity to be given black men to sacrifice themselves on the altar of humanity at the hands of Woodrow Wilson then blandly states: "Yet while officers are tearing their hair to get white recruits the sign is up: 'No colored men wanted.'"

This, we contend, should have answered the plea of the Advancement Association before it was made. The common sense and good judgment of the Advancement Association should have told it that if in no other matter, foreign or domestic, that the powers that be were agreed the Woodrow Wilson administration in this instance means just what it says: "Colored men not wanted." Argument is not only vain but foolish and insulting. To appeal to the Southrons now sitting in the seats of power at the Capital of the nation to give even the semblance of some power to black men is for it to flaunt the red flag. The puerile appeal is then made by the spokesman of the Advancement Association: "Does it not seem a ridiculous program of preparedness which deliberately excludes the best material we've got?" What fools we mortals be! Just where lies the tact and diplomacy and sense of the Association in giving mittee last Fall reduced the South's representation in conventions Smiths and Vardamans now running the government in such a riotous rampage of Southern despotism, we can not see. So long as the White House still stands, does the Advancement Association think that Chairman Hays, of the House Military Committee, and his Southern confreres, would ever see more black soldiers raised by their hand to defend the crumbing power of an overrun America? How could they face the "folks down home?" Does the Advancement Association expect the President and his colleagues in Congress to commit political hari-kari? The appeal of the Advancement Association is the height of folly. The Woodrow Wilson administration has spoken: **"Black soldiers are not wanted!"**

TIMES

New York City

NEW NEGRO TROOPS PARADE IN FIFTH AV.

ADDRESSED BY GOVERNOR

Emotional Horse of Capt. Bert Williams Becomes Hysterical as the Band Plays.

Whitman Presents Colors to the Fifteenth Infantry — Col. Hayward Commands Regiment.

The Fifteenth Regiment of Infantry, New York National Guard, the first negro regiment to be organized in the State, yesterday at noon received its colors from Governor Whitman, and passed in review before him in front of the Union League Club, at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. Thousands of negroes lined the Avenue above and below the club, and applauded the marching of the soldiers, the addresses of the Governor and Colonel William Hayward, the incidents of the ceremony of presenting the colors—and Bert Williams's impromptu equestrian act.

Williams, the darky comedian, is also inspector of small arms in the regiment, with the rank of Captain. He is on the staff of Colonel Hayward, the Public Service Commissioner, who is commander of the regiment, and, as such, he was privileged to ride behind the Colonel at the head of the marching men.

The regiment came down from its armory at 132d Street and Seventh Avenue, to the Grand Central on the subway, and there formed in line, the staff officers mounting horses to lead the regiment west in Forty-second Street. Bert's horse, a light gray charger, began to waltz about the street the moment the Captain-comedian got into the saddle.

Colonel Hayward gave the command to march. The band struck up "Onward, Christian Soldiers." The long column moved—and Williams's horse, ears straight back, tail out, and feet flying, dashed ahead. The rider was taken by surprise, but clung to his saddle and succeeded in stopping his ...ager as soon as the animal had put a satisfactory distance between himself and the band. The horse even consented to wait, though rather impatiently, at Fifth Avenue until the regiment had caught up, and Bert was in his place when his line turned south in the avenue.

Colonel Hayward and his staff, as they turned into Fifth Avenue, were applauded by thousands in front of the Union League Club—and Captain Bert's temperamental mount once more abandoned the parade. Down the avenue the animal rushed, Bert staying in his seat, but apparently his self-confidence had been left with the regiment. He did not even notice that the runaway was dashing straight at four active motion picture cameras set to record the approach of the regiment, and eagerly putting on film every one of the multitudinous movements and expressions registered by himself and the horse.

Two mounted policemen at Thirty-ninth Street stopped the runaway and saved Bert—the whole action also occurring in the focus of the cameras. The policemen held the animal's bridle until he seemed quiet and then let go. The rescue accomplished, the applause broke out again, and Bert's horse made another dash. But a traffic policeman at the corner caught him at his fourth leap—and Bert didn't stay to continue his act any longer. He slid from his saddle to the ground and planted the well-known Williams feet on the pavement with more emphasis than he ever waved them over the footlights.

Governor Whitman, in presenting the colors to the regiment, spoke to the men on their duty as members of the National Guard. The regiment was authorized by recent legislation. Most of its staff officers are white men, but its line officers are negroes.

Trouble Again Crops Out; Feeling Running High; One Man Shot

Chicago Defender 8/19/16

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 18.—Despite the fact that several weeklies in Chicago say that the situation here is calm and quiet, twenty members of the Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers and a detachment of the provost guard of the Nineteenth Regiment, the same regiment which shot down four members of the Eighth regiment a few weeks ago, got into a shooting affray, following some insulting remarks concerning their color which were hurled at the Eighth by members of the guard and citizens of this town.

Private Clarkson (white) of the provost guard was shot, although not seriously, and as a consequence twenty or more members of the Illinois regiment are in jail, and the whites are still free to do as they please—probably shoot down some more.

Not much could be learned as to the shooting—only murmuring whispers from some of the members of the Eighth that the provost guard had it in for all the Illinois regiments because the Eighth was a part of that contingent.

This is strictly contrary to some of the reports sent out by individual writers, who claim that everything is all right. The soldiers are subjected to the "Jim Crow" cars, and it is evident that the whites, both regulars and volunteers, turn their heads to keep from saluting an officer in the Eighth.

All letters out to relatives are censored. Nothing that is detrimental is allowed to get away. The situation is growing strained, and it is the talk among the army officers that the Eighth will soon be on its way to "God's country," finishing its time of service at Fort Sheridan, Ill. This rumor could not be confirmed, as the Defender correspondent was told "Don't say I said so." However, the boys are praying to be sent somewhere, or else allowed to defend themselves.

NEGRO SOLDIER LEADS IN MEXICO

The greatest asset for a great nation is the loyalty of its subjects; not its great army, great navy, teeming population, flourishing business and countless wealth.

The patriots may be poor, but there are not kings rich enough to purchase them, nor powerful enough to intimidate them.

The patriotism of the citizen is made stronger by fair treatment and the impartial extension of immunities, privileges and protection to all citizens. The St. Louis Argus. 9/24/16

Loyalty is the foundation upon which the fabric of our government must rest, for without it internal unrest and racial discrimination will sink us in the sand like the pillars of Greece and Rome

were crumbled to dust.

Upon this loyalty the Negro stands. He lays his hand on the altar of American liberty, red with blood of a thousand battles in which he upheld the flag, though earthquakes belched beneath his feet and thunders burst above his head.

In the Revolution he gave the first drop of blood that was shed for Independence; in 1812 it was the shot of a Negro sharpshooter that unhorsed the British general, Packenham, and turned the tide of victory for the American Army at New Orleans; in the Civil War he stood at the gap at Oulustee and saved the day for the Union; at San Juan, achievements marked him a hero.

Not to end this brilliant record, a few days ago the 10th Cavalry, colored, crossed over into Mexico and made a dash for Colonia to rescue 400 American colonists, who were about to be murdered by Villa, the bandit. They remained 60 hours in the saddle, driving like a typhoon over the cactus desert and waterless plains, arriving at Colonia in time to save 400 Americans from being slaughtered by the bloody Mexican bandits.

Of course they were worn out; of course they were famished from lack of water, but they were soldiers, par-excellent, and the equal in loyalty to the flag, in manhood and endurance to any other soldiers. General Funston says for this marvelous achievement they go into the military history of the nation.

Some years ago a similar feat was accomplished by the 9th Cavalry in the Bad Lands of the Dakotas. The 7th U. S. Cavalry was surrounded by hostile Indians and nothing short of annihilation of the entire regiment was expected, as in the case of General Custer's command. The 9th U. S. Cavalry, colored, a hundred miles away, was ordered to the rescue of their white comrades. They drove a hundred miles, like a northwesterner, without leaving the saddle, through a blinding snow storm, arriving just at the moment to save the white regiment from annihilation.

How the nation sounded the loud cymbals of praise for the gallantry of the Negro soldiers! How the American press teemed with encomiums on our colored troops! How the white orators tuned their voices and broke the benches with their strain, before Negro audiences, about the glorious achievements of the Negro race!

The 9th Cavalry was called to Washington and made bodyguard of the President and given charge of Ft. Myers, in recognition of its great achievement.

But it was an intermittent fever, which leaves off for a time and may fling another fit at any moment. It was "a nine day wonder." It was "the schoolboy's idle tale gone glimmering through the past." Overcome for the moment by a burst of admiration, the irrepressible old race feelings soon reassert their dominance in many men's minds and again the American begins to form postulates on the irremediable inferiority of the Negro race. Then he turns about to disfranchise, to "Jim Crow," and to segregate these very men and their brothers, about whom just a short while before he had sounded their praises to the sky.

Thus early in the hunt for the bandit Villa the 10th Cavalry outshines all other American troops on Mexican soil. Chicago papers mention it in fearless headlines; General Funston compliments them, but the general tendency on the part of the American press is to suppress news giving much praise or honor to Negro achievement, except about some faithful old uncle who, with the servile qualities of a dog, went down into **ignominy** with his master.

On this question of the Negro, many white men have about reached the stage of final obduracy. They may be startled for a while by some brilliant achievements of the Negro, but their admiration soon passes and they find themselves back to their old habit, like "the dog to his vomit," or "the sow to her wallowing in generally believed that the only motive was to injure St. Louis. It will not succeed. No one will believe any of the statements, for they are absurdly false.

The "Tenth" at Las Guasimas and Carrizal

The Tribune 6/28/16

The first battle of the war with Spain was fought at Las Guasimas, near Santiago, in Cuba, when, on June 28, 1896, the celebrated Rough Riders had their baptism of fire. Wood and Roosevelt led into action 450 of the Rough Riders, supported by 200 of the First cavalry and 224 of the Tenth, then, as now, made up of negroes. Taken by surprise, and subjected to a heavy fire from the outnumbering Spanish forces in concealment, the volunteers hesitated under the rain of bullets. The Tenth cavalry came to their rescue with the intrepidity of disciplined veterans.

Colonel Waterson, in his history of the Spanish-American war, records:

> The courage of the black troops as they charged deliberately up the slope was everywhere applauded. There was no hurry, no hesitation, but cool deliberation. When a man was struck his comrade turned and called "Hospital!" with as much presence of mind as if it were a sham battle. The black troops displayed fine courage and discipline.

After a lapse of eighteen years "the Black Tenth" figures in the opening engagement on Mexican soil. The same heroism that was displayed in the first battle of the Spanish-American war was shown again at Carrizal, when the black troopers were led into an ambuscade.

Reflecting on the service rendered by "the Black Tenth" in Cuba, and now, after the lapse of eighteen years, in Mexico, we are disagreeably affected by this dispatch from Washington:

> The suggestion has been sent to the war department from a government official in El Paso that one hundred thousand negro troops be recruited in the southern states for use in the event that the United States invades Mexico. The suggestion was telegraphed today and is based on the theory that the negro troops will be better able to cope with conditions in the desert country of Mexico than would other troops.

Before the government calls upon the negroes of the south to raise one hundred thousand recruits for Mexican service, would it not be well for that same government first to take steps that will assure negroes in the south their political rights? If they are good enough to fight for the country, if they are good enough to die for it, as they died at Las Guasimas in June, 1896, and at Carrizal in June, 1916, then they are good enough to vote in it.

CHASED VILLA BANDITS UP STEEP MOUNTAIN

Constitution

Troops of the Tenth Cavalry Describe the Fight at Aguas Calientes.

4-15-16

Pershing's Camp at Front, Mexico April 7.—(By Courier to Columbus, N. M., April 14.)—About thirty men of the Tenth cavalry, negroes, who were in the fight with Villa bandits April 1, at Aguas Calientes, arrived here today for rest and re-outfitting.

The men were sure they had killed more than the three dead covered in the official report. Three times the Villa forces, numbering about 150, attempted to ambush the advance guards of the Tenth. Not more than three troops of the Tenth participated in the fight, which lasted an hour and a half.

The Tenth was riding for Guerrero, when they approached the town of Aguas Calientes. The advance guard went forward cautiously as they approached the town, which was hidden behind a hill. Nearing the top of this rise, the advance guard was, without warning, subjected to volley fire from both sides of the road. Troop E was brought up at a trot, while F troop went around to flank the Villa bandits. Troop H was hurried forward.

Used Their Pistols.

As E troop rounded the hill at a gallop, it came within a minute's ride of the Villa forces on that side. Some of the cavalrymen got so close that they used their pistols. One Villa man was killed in this part of the skirmishing by a pistol shot at about fifty yards. The moment that E troop appeared the Villa bandits rode for the side of a mountain overlooking the town.

"It was the steepest mountain side we have seen anybody climbing," said one of the men today, "and they knew the trails while we did not, but we went up after them. We went up on our horses until they made a stand from behind rocks. The bullets were whistling all around us, but they never hit one of us. They had a machine gun in action, too. We dismounted and returned the fire. Then they ran farther up the mountain with us after them until they made another stand. We opened fire on them again, but they would not stand. At last they got away in the steep trails which they knew while we climbed rocks and fallen tree trunks and fell behind."

An officer said the negro troopers spotted the place from which the machine gun fire came and got there so rapidly that they found the tripod on which it had stood, still in place. The gun, however, was gone.

One machine gun of the Americans was in action for a very short time, firing only a few rounds. It poured these into a cabin, wounding a Villa bandit concealed there.

Killed Trying to Save Burro.

Among the Villa men killed was a soldier who tarried too long while trying to take his burro off with him. The reason for his eagerness to save the burro was apparent when the Americans got to his body. The burro stood beside him, loaded with what the cavalrymen in this campaign have dubbed "gold," namely coffee. Most of the soldiers regarded this capture as of more importance than the Villa prisoners, or of the two dozen horses and mules taken. The Carranza prisoners held by the bandits were liberated by the Americans.

A detachment of the Tenth, arriving here today, had been without an issue of regular rations since March 21. They had lived off the country, eating beef, beans and parched corn. They appeared to be in good condition, but their horses needed rest.

"All the newspapers are gone at Aguas Calientes," one trooper remarked. "We burned them up, everyone of them, making cigarette papers."

"I'll stay in this country hunting Villa for ten years," said another, "if they will just give me something to eat right now, quick."

These men had worn out their shoes. They said they had seldom ridden or walked on a road during the sixteen days they have been out, but had been climbing in mountains.

The squadron in the Aguas Calientes fight was commanded by Colonel W. C. Brown. Major Charles Young led the immediate chase of the bandits. Lieutenant Henry Abbey, Jr., commanded the advance guard, which took the first Villa fire. Lieutenant John Kennard commanded F troop.

Soldiers - 1916

OUR HEROES IN MEXICO

Photograph of Original Painting by Edw. Elcha, New York. Copyrighted 1916

SEGREGATED PREPAREDNESS AN ISSUE

Mayors in Convention Turn Down Inoffensive Resolution Offered by Mr. Bolden. Would Recognize Colored Man as Free Man.

The St Louis Argus

At least 500 men and women attended the banquet which closed the meeting of the Mayors' Committee Upon National Defense of the cities of the United States, Saturday night, March 4.

About thirty mayors of cities and a number of delegate mayors appointed by mayors and a few society people, all interested in the welfare of the nation, were guests in the city. Conspicuous among the appointed delgates was a Colored man, Mr. Richard M. Bolden, appointed as a delegate by Mayor John P. Mitchell, of New York City. Among the many resolutions handed into the committee on resolutions was one drafted by Mr. Bolden, as follows:

"St. Louis, Mo., March 4, 1916.

"To the Mayors and Delegates Here Assembled Discussing Preparedness: 3/7/16.

"Whereas, The Colored people of the United States of America, industrious, patient, loyal and patriotic Americans heretofore, and are now willing to offer their bodies, mind and spirit to serve our glorious country in any capacity that their training will place them when the call is made; be it

"Resolved, That they shall be efficiently trained to defend our country north, south, east and west, in the home of the free and the land of the brave."

This innocent, meaningless resolution went to the Committee on Resolutions and was there properly cremated. For the only Colored delegate at the Convention for Preparedness to presume that he was attending the meeting other than an onlooker was of itself more than the mayors could stand. That "they shall be efficiently trained" would have placed the Negro in the same regiment with the whites, and this was more than the patriotism of the mayors would tolerate. To have their proper sphere in the great nightmare of preparedness it was necessary to recognize the Colored man as a free man, which was incompatible with the ideas of the southern mayors in attendance at the convention.

What became of this inoffensive resolution is best told in the words of John P. Herrman, as published in the "St. Louis Labor:"

"In order to make the Colored man free for military preparedness it becomes necessary that he should be free from segregation, free to enjoy the rights accorded to the white man; otherwise he is only a vassal tied to the land. The patriotism of a vassal is a debatable problem that allows of no argument. The resolution was squelched; someone saw the import of the resolution after analysis and it was dropped like a hot potato. Segregation had made a vassal of the black man. A country divided against itself cannot endure and before a nation can defend itself against an outside foe it must be a unit on the inside.

The hyphenated problem and the segregated Negro problem is a plague in this country that must first be dealt with and stamped out before the military preparedness can be carried much farther."

Clipping Bureau in the World

TIMES

Mason City, Ia.

COLORED MAN NOT ADMITTED

Webster City Freeman-Tribune

Webster City visitors at Camp Dodg in Des Moines returning last nigh brought the news that Chas. Middleton, the only colored member of Company C, would not be allowed to g to the Mexican border with the whit company, but would have to join colored regiment in Illinois, if h went.

This, if true, is another inexorable feature of racial prejudice and distinction. So far as the boys of Company C are concerned, there will b genuine sorrow at the loss of "Chick" Middleton from the company. A crack shot with the rifle, he is head cook for the company and the boys think no one can cook quite so wall as "Chick." Last, but not least, he is the son of a veteran of the civil war, honorably discharged, and this thing alone should commend him. However, he is standing upon his own reputation in the company and the boys will greatly resent his removal from among them.

There might be companies of white soldiers who would consider it beneath their dignity to fight shoulder to shoulder with a soldier whose skin was darker than their own, but be it said to the credit of Webster City boys, this unreasoning bitter hatred has had no place in their hearts.

Should there be such, it is well to call their attention to the first American blood shed on Mexican battlefields since the call to arms—colored blood; to the first soldier inmates of a Mexican prison—colored soldiers; to the first heralded act of soldierly bravery—colored bravery, when Lieut. Morey, mortally wounded, was carried two miles through the burning sands of a Mexican desert, by five colored troopers who refused to leave their fallen leader until commanded to do so. Then, tenderly erecting a shelter with their ponchos, and covering him as best they could with their coats, reluctantly they left him to bear his message to the commander of the forces.

It will be recalled, too, that it was colored soldiers from the Tenth regiment, who led the charge up San Juan hill during the Spanish-American war. It is barely possible that some of the troopers of the Tenth who sacrificed their lives for their country at the recent ambush in Mexico were among the boys who took part in that San Juan hill battle.

Let it be said that the soldiers of the white regiments will conduct themselves with as much bravery as their colored brothers have evinced.

ANOTHER ALAMO!

As our last war with Mexico was preceded by The Alamo, so the conflict that now seems inevitable will be forever associated with the massacre at Carrizal—scarcely less bloody than the murderous assault of the brave band of Americans who, trapped like rats, fought to the last and died like heroes in a stand that will ever be recorded as one of the most notable heroic incidents of world history.

And so it seems that Carrizal is to become another Alamo! With the same trap, the same heroic defense, the same display of American heroism and, no doubt—the same outcome!

Undoubtedly it means war! There has been no formal declaration, but that is not necessary. Just as the Alamo means war, so does Carrizal! Diplomacy and all else has failed. It has appeared for months that the Carranza administration would be satisfied with nothing else but war and, perhaps after all, every detail of the Carrizal ambush was carefully arranged with the view of taking a last desperate chance to fire the souls of the impulsive enemies of the dictator whose grip on the republic was rapidly yielding and whose "masterstroke" might appeal to the patriotism of a nation already on the verge of anarchy. Possibly such an act would rally all factions under his falling flag!

There was at least nothing to lose in the effort, for Carranza himself realized that his end was at hand and that it was only a

question of time before another master at Chapultepec would succeed him—as he had succeeded Huerta.

Carrizal was his play—just as The Alamo was Santa Anna's; and as Santa Anna's shots rang around every American border, so is the echo of Carrizal heard at every American hearthstone!

And the end!

Recall for a moment what happened after The Alamo!

Take down your old map and mark the change of the boundary line, and the story is half told.

Remember Carrizal! As we remembe the Maine! And as we "remember Th Alamo!"

The New York Age
9/28/16

THE 15TH REGIMENT TO GET STAND OF COLORS

The 15th Regiment of Infantry, New York National Guard, will be presented with a stand of colors by the Union League Club of New York, the presentation ceremony to be held Sunday morning, October 1, at the Union League Club, 39th street and Fifth avenue, the colors to be presented by Governor Whitman.

Col. Wm. Hayward will be in command of the regiment, and has issued orders for its assembling at the regimental armory at 10 a. m., Sunday. With the regimental band of forty pieces directed by Bandmaster Thompson the soldiers will march to the subway station at Lenox avenue and 135th street. Special trains will take them to 59th street and Columbus Circle, and from that point the men will march to the club house. The stand of colors will embrace the New York state flag and the flag of the United States.

Last Sunday morning at Olympic Field, 136th street and Fifth avenue, the 15th Regiment held the ceremony of guard mount. The full band participated in the ceremony with Captain Fillmore as officer of the day and Lieut. Herbert Gee as officer of the guard. Lieut. Parks acted as battalion arjutant. Other officers present were Captain Bert A. Williams, Lieut. N. B. Marshall, Lieut. Tandy, who was officer of the old guard, and Lieut. Wyatt. Following guard mount, five companies, A, B, C and D of the 1st battalion, and K of the third battalion, joined in battalion drill, under command of Captain Fillmore.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!

Recruits Wanted for Colored Regiment, New York National Guards

Governor Charles S. Whitman having directed that a regiment of colored infantry, New York National Guard, be organized for muster into the service of the State, and having detailed me as a Colonel of the New York National Guard for this duty, announcement is hereby made that recruiting stations will be opened at once in several locations in the Greater City. The regiment will be a full regiment of infantry, consisting of 12 companies, divided into 3 battalions of 4 companies each and in addition thereto, a Headquarters Company, including a band, a Machine Gun Company and a Supply Company. The total strength of the regiment will be from 1,200 upwards. N.Y. News 8/16/16

Announcement is made that the color line will not be drawn in this regiment and as rapidly as colored men can and do qualify, and in proportion to the enlisted men secured, they will be commissioned as officers. Every encouragement and assistance will be given them to do so. Schools of instruction and officers' schools will be established and maintained for the instruction of officers, both commissioned and non-commissioned. Opportunity will be given for rapid promotion and advancement to efficient men. Men having previous service in the United States Army or the United States Volunteers or other military organizations are particularly desired as members of this regiment. On presenting themselves, they should bring with them their discharges showing official record of prior service.

The Governor has designated his Military Secretary, Captain Lorillard Spencer of the 8th Coast Artillery, to assist me in the work of organizing this regiment. V. W. Tandy, having passed the required examination and satisfactorily qualified for commission as First Lieutenant in this regiment, has been this day assigned as provisional commander of the First Company to be recruited.

Recruiting Station No. 1 has been opened at 2217 Seventh Avenue (Lafayette Theatre Building).

All able-bodied colored men of good character (5 ft. 4 in.) (5 ft. 5 or 6 in. in shoes) are eligible for this regiment.

(Signed) WILLIAM HAYWARD,
Colonel, New York National Guard.

The Amsterdam News 4/5/16.

MEXICO

Anyone who has had acquaintance with the Great Southwest will recognize the justice as well as the humor of the colored sergeant's summing up of Northern Mexico: "I have been in nearly every land, but in this part of Mexico there are more rivers and less water, more cows and less milk and further to look and less to see than in any country I have ever known." It was Artemus Ward who remarked, following a visit to the Bay of Fundy country of Nova Scotia, that he had never realized before how water improved a river. Very probably the colored sergeant would heartily echo this classic, particularly after an exhausting day's hike through alkali dust.

But there is a decided injustice, too, in the sergeant's observation. Mexico must not be measured by pastoral standards, estimated according to its flow of milk and honey. It has allurements more compelling—vast, and savage vistas which tip the imagination with flame, hidden charms to make men rave, calculated cruelties to goad them on and sunsets to induce adoration. We love the gentle and generous lands of our birth with the tenderness of filial affection, but those of us who have come under the spell of Mexico entertain for her the passion of a man for his mistress.

And she knows so well how to keep her lovers. "Retain always a corner of your heart beyond their reach," was the advice which Socrates gave to Aspasia. Mexico puts beyond them all but a corner—a vampire of a country for whose promises men have given their blood since before the dawn of history and one they have never conquered.

"Who wouldn't fight for such a land!"—N. Y. Tribune.

GLOBE DEMOCRAT
9/15/16
St. Louis, Mo.

Negro Soldiers Praised.

From the Kansas City Journal.

President Wilson has performed an act of simple justice in instructing Secretary of War Garrison officially to commend the manner in which the negro troops performed their duties along the Mexican border. This policy contrasts very favorably with the course pursued by President Roosevelt in placing undeserved stigma upon several hundred negro soldiers because a few of their number committed an unwarrantable offense. These are days when negroes in any walk of life are not overburdened with bouquets tossed their way, and this fact makes all the more notable and gratifying the act of the president in taking cognizance of the faithful and efficient performance of their duty by the negro cavalrymen intrusted with an arduous task.

The negro has always been a good soldier. Perhaps as a race he needs the rigor of military discipline to make amends for qualities which he lacks. For obvious reasons, he has not the initiative of the white man. Centuries of servitude, however, have made him amenable to such restraint as is imposed in military service and gives unhampered exercise to those virtues of courage, loyalty, patriotism and devotion to duty which are not confined to any race or color or class. Wholly apart from any racial considerations, the negro has always reflected credit upon himself when he has worn the uniform of the American army. His bravery has been tested countless times and never in vain. The very president who visited upon the troops at Brownsville such flagrant injustice is very generally conceded to owe his military honor, if not his life itself, to the heroism of the "Black Legion" at San Juan.

President Wilson, a Southerner and a Democrat, is to be admired for rising above the pettiness of section and party in order to give justice where justice is due. He can have no selfish ends to achieve thereby. In fact, he may be subjected to some criticism for violating the traditions of the South and of the Democracy—though, for the matter of that, Southerners never withhold from the negro praise of such abstract virtues as are involved in the performance of duty, social or political, if no issues are raised thereby.

Negroes as a race might well emulate the qualities which their soldiers have always displayed, for many a vexing problem might thus be mitigated if not solved entirely. At least they would be doing their full duty in every relation they sustain toward their fellowmen—and that is a lesson which the representatives of every race might learn with profit.

Soldiers-1916

WANTED---A MAN'S CHANCE

7/13/16 Southwestern Christian Advocate

With a common creator, a common destiny, and the same sense and heritage of a universal human kind, it is strange that racial differences should always protrude, but it is glorious to be a part of a race that is in the making; a race that is struggling against great odds, that it is struggling upwards at a most rapid rate, even the most skeptical will not deny. The Negro is America's vexation, every other race receives a man's chance but the Negro. Even the offscourings of Europe with evil designs upon our government, the ignorant, the anarchistic are received within our sacred fold, welcomed, natured and poured into the melting pot but seldom do they make the best Americans. The Negro is an American to the manor born, he is American to the core, heart and soul. Patriotism knows no color line. This fine trait of the Negro will find its vindication some day by a just and equitable reward for fidelity, loyalty and unquestionable worth.

It looks now as if we will not have war with Mexico, and if we may have peace along the border, a protection of American life and property, and a respect for our national dignity God grant that we may not have war. But is it not singular that so far the man who has gotten more glory out of the Mexican situation than others is the despised man of America? Lynched without a protest, segregated against his will, disfranchised without redress, marked with the mark of Cain by his fellow Americans, the Negro was big enough and brave enough to add new glory to American tradition in his fight at Carrizal.

It is most gratifying to see the recognition of the bravery of these men acknowledged generally by the American press. The St. Louis Globe Democrat says of these black troops who fought bravely that "they added new lustre to the reputation of American troops." "It was a great exhibition of physical courage and endurance. But the fight at Carrizal was a greater moral demonstration. There was but remote chance of victory. The Negro troopers spilled their blood like water, knowing that death was certain. But they had the traditions of the service, the glory of America and the unsullied reputation of the fighting Tenth to maintain." And referring to the Tenth Cavalry of which these troops were a part the Globe Democrat says: "It is a regiment with a history resplendent with deeds of daring."

The New Orleans American was also among the papers that paid tribute to these brave black men who died in defense of their country and writing editorially under the heading "Heroes All," the American says:

"It is not less significant that they should have borne the battle with a measure of heroism which was thoroughly in keeping with the precedents of other years when the American soldier has earned a notable record. * * * He lives best who serves best, and to those citizens whose place in the cial usufruct is determined by the quality of the service they give, and in point of fact to all citizens in all walks of life, the lesson which the 'Tenth' has wrought into the tapestry of American pride and prestige should be a lasting one. * * * There was 'Neither East nor West, border, nor breed, nor birth' on the blood-stained sands of Carrizal, and to those heroes of ebony image who gave their lives for ideals which are American and for a service which can have no better close than a soldier's grave we of another race can do no less than speak our hearts in grateful acknowledgment. However much a sorry world may go a sorry way in the pursuit of war and bloodshed, we can but feel that the heroes of Carrizal are at rest with the great American who emancipated them."

This record of patriotism and bravery is unsurpassed in the annals of time adds a new sense of self-respect and self-reliance and racial contentment to the Negroes of this country. We might say of these men as General Jackson, in paying tribute to the Negro soldiers in 1812, said:

"I expected much from you, for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe. I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst and all the hardships of war. I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man. But you have surpassed all my hopes. I have found in you, united to these qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds."

This chapter is a splendid one. It was made on the purest motive of consecrated patriotism and unquestionably it deserves its reward. The Negro expects, he has a right to and demands a man's chance in American life. He wants no pity, he does not care a rap about maudlin sympathy, he wants no excuse because of his race, color or previous condition, he simply wants an even break.

(Continued

I See

RACE PREJUDICE.

From the Sioux City, Iowa, Daily Tribune. 7-22-16

Cleveland Abbott, the negro youth who was barred from service with the South Dakota guards because of a general government order, has the satisfaction of knowing that every member of the South Dakota regiment regarded him as "white" through and through. They gladly accepted him as a comrade and deeply sympathized with him in the humiliation imposed by the government order. The race problem has many ramifications. Abbott is a college graduate, a clean and high minded citizen. Negroes of his type certainly should be given all possible consideration.

Cleveland Abbott is an American citizen, regardless of his color. He is qualified, but his color was a bar to his admission in the white regiment. The most surprising thing is that the colored man is wanted in the army to fight, but he must fight for his country along side of his own nationality, no matter whether it is to his disadvantage or not.

France today honors the black soldiers that fight for her flag. America dishonors the name of the black man, no matter how much or how often he gives up his life in defense of his country. The Bee doesn't blame the entire south for the permeation of race prejudice throughout the country. There are some noble white people in the south who believe in the valor, honor and integrity of the colored American. It may be offensive to the poorer classes in the south to see the advance and progress of the colored man, but the blue blood of the south knows no race prejudice and the day will no doubt come when this class of people will control.

The occasion for this article is an excerpt from an Iowa paper which is reproduced and will be seen at the head of this comment, in which the government shows its weakness and prejudice against an edueated and brave colored American who enlisted and was willing and ready to defend his country against foreign invasion.

Let us reflect.

AUGUSTA, GA
JUN 30 16

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER.

Editor Chronicle.

Sir: The recent discussion in your columns concerning the enlistment of negro soldiers should be a matter of serious import to the minds of all Americans, white or black.

The negro is a soldier by instinct, and in him the pantomime and drama of the military finds ready response. In this modern age he has shown himself as efficient and formidable as in his native Africa, where war was his religion and profession. We have but to recall the charge of San Juan hill, the heroism of the French Congo colonials in the present European war, and the annals of the Tenth United States Cavalry in the late advance into Mexico to assure ourselves that the negro soldier has proved himself.

With our ties of blood, language and precepts of custom we have no menace from the north. The Canadians are our brothers and allies. But to the south lies Latin America, a complex of mongrel races in whom has been inculcated through generations a hatred for the American. Among them the spirit of the brigand runs rife and the "gringo" is a legitimate prey. With growing commercial interests, the heritage of the Monroe doctrine and the possession of colonies in the tropics our military theaters for the future would seem to lie in southern latitudes. For campaigning there the negro's natural acclimation renders him a more appropriate soldier, and virtually demands for him a more extensive recognition in the United States Army.

There are many who say that it is both impracticable and hazardous to arm any large body of negroes in times of peace. They cite the Brownsville incident, and others of insignificant nature, which were but the result of aggravated conditions truly isolated from the really material records of negro troops. Theirs is a theory which the organized militia of a half dozen American states entirely disproves. One southern state has experimented with negro militia with entirely satisfactory results. In that state two regiments were organized, officered by white graduates of the state military university and equipped with second-hand uniforms and arms which had been discarded by the white militia for more modern designs. In case of war these supplies would be replaced by the latest improved equipment from the war department. These negro regiments were not to be called out under any condition to do mob duty. They have never been below "peace strength" and have shown a loyalty and efficiency which have made them a pride in the organized militia of that state. Thus has a valuable adjunct to the armed forces of the nation been maintained at an almost negligible cost.

The above is but an instance of what can be made to obtain in every southern state. Here in the Southeast where the negro population is most extensive is the logical place for the organization of negro regiments. One reliable military authority has said that an entire regiment could be readily recruited in Augusta alone. It would be an act of patriotism for some white men of influence and responsibility to inaugurate a movement tending to lift the military ban against the negro and the enlistment of a representative number of regiments in Georgia. It would not then be necessary for the young white men of the country to bear all the brunt of the nation's defense while the negro remained at home. The negro feels his American citizenship and obligations as strongly as does any one, and is anxious for an opportunity to demonstrate his patriotism and bravery beneath the only flag he knows—the Stars and Stripes.

The writer is in no wise a "nigger lover" in the sense which it usually implies. He is a southern white man, who writes what he has seen, and about a condition which he believes to exist, and begs to sign himself again. A TEXAN.

Augusta, Ga., June 29, 1916.

NEGROES RODE AS HEROES.

COLONEL OF TENTH CAVALRY TELLS OF CHASE FOR VILLA.

The Troopers Smiled and Joked at the Tortures of Snowstorms and Sandstorms on the Mexican Deserts.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The story of the chase of the hard riding Tenth Cavalry, Negroes, after Villa and his bandits through the desert of Chihuahua was told by the colonel of that regiment before the Senate subcommittee on military affairs today. Col. W. C. Brown, undeterred by the "military lockjaw" that has kept back expressions from most of Pershing's officers, gave his account in boot and saddle language.

"We rode fifty miles the first day and fifty-eight miles the second," the colonel said. "We rode through snowstorms and sandstorms. Every night it was freezing cold and my men had only their light khaki uniforms. The officers had the same lot as the men. I used my saddle for a pillow every night. We were short of rations and water. It was torture.

Smiled Through All Hardships.

"But I want to say that my Negro troops stood that test in wonderful shape. They were always happy and contented. No hardships could drive their broad smiles and their jokes away. They sang and chatted through it all. No white troops could have stood the ordeal as they stood it. Not one dropped out.

"The suffering of the horses was pitiful. We lost 10 per cent of them and would have lost many more except for the skill of my men as horsemen. The poor animals were on a third of the full corn ration and there was no feed in the long dry grass that we found along the way. The men dismounted in the bad places and led their mounts, and they were as careful of them as it was possible to be.

Mexicans Scattered Like Quail.

"We had only one fight. That was at Aguas Calientes. After a 50-mile march we ran into a Villa band and we chased them fifteen miles. We killed forty of them and I don't know how many we wounded. They ran like quails. They hid in the long grass and got away in the ravines. It wasn't fighting. It was hunting.

"We got absolutely no aid from the Mexicans. They lied to us, misdirected us and in every way helped Villa's cut-throats. The Carranzista commander was a milk and water sort of fellow without will or ability to do anything. The Mexicans took our money, but would not accept our receipts. I had to spend $1,600 of my own money to get provisions for my men and horses.

"The only reason Villa escaped us was because we had no aid in tracing him. The men he had plundered turned against us. We were right on his heels, but he had the advantage of knowing the country and that let him save his hide."

Dan Anthony to the Rescue

Kansas Congressman Would Re-enlist all Brownsville Soldiers.

The Topeka Standard

Hon. D. R. Anthony, congressman from the First district of Kansas, has introduced a bill which is commendable and we are proud to know that Kansas has an Anthony to represent us in the halls of congress. The Anthonys have always been friends of the colored people and have espoused their cause in and out of office. It is no more than right that Companies B, C and D of the Twenty-fifth infantry, who were dishonorably discharged owing to the prejudice of the southern Texans at Brownsville, should be reinstated. It was reported that every time the soldiers went up town they were scoffed at and abused by the citizens and they were forced to protect and defend themselves, which action caused a riot between them and the citizens. We think it is no more than right that both houses of congress should see to it that these men be restored to their rights and given back pay. All praise to Mr. Anthony, and we not only hope that he will be continued in the House of Representatives, but that he be promoted to the Senate. Kansas needs such men as he. Following is the bill:

A BILL

For the Relief of Former Enlisted Men of Companies B, C and D, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to re-enlist in the United States army such members of B, C and D, of the Twenty-fifth regiment United States infantry as were discharged the service because of alleged participation in the disturbance at Brownsville, Texas, on August thirteenth, nineteen hundred and six, and who, upon application for such re-enlistment, are found to be physically qualified for military service, any other disqualification for re-enlistment being hereby expressly waived.

RESTORED TO THE COLORS WITH HONOR AND BACK PAY.

Richmond Planet 7-1-16

The discharge without honor of several companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, a Negro regiment, for complicity in the Brownsville raid in the summer of 1906 has proved a blessing in disguise to fourteen of the disgraced solders. They are serving again with the colors, and each man must regard himself as a Croesus, if he has not already dissipated the bounty bestowed upon him by a just Government Enlisted men are generally improvident, and the most impecunious of all are the soldiers of the Negro regiments, who are born gamblers. Imagine, then, the beatitude of the fourteen lucky soldiers of the regimnt under a cloud when they found themselves back in the ranks with arrears of pay ranging in amount from 11,289.75 to $2,419.65, the last sum falling into the lap of Private Robert William, a troop cook.

The truth about the Brownsville raid will never be known, although there were two investigations, one by a military court and the other by Congress, the latter dragging on for more than a year. It was after the first investigation that the battalion was summarily discharged, although most of the men who suffered could have had no hand in "shooting up" Brownsville. Some of them knew nothing about it, and others sinned by silence. The number of soldiers actually guilty of the atrocity must have been small.

Congress came at last to the relief of the helpless innocent by adopting a resolution directing the President to appoint a board of army officers to make what was practically a third investigation. They were authorized to receive and pass upon applications by the discharged soldiers for reenlistment with back pay and alowances. Some of the highest officers in the army were on the board and they went over the old evidence and listened to the pleas of the applicants, several of whom had been witnesses in the military and Congressional inquiries. These officers were convinced that fourteen of the old solders had nothing to do with the notorious raid, either as principals or as accessories.

And so their dishonorable discharge was struck from the record, and they resumed their rank and places in the army as if the intervening years of stigma had been wiped out. But each now had a bank account, if he were thrifty. Three corporals, ten privates and a cook rejoined the old Twenty-fifth. Some of the innocent are dead; others, no doubt, are still recorded as discharged without honor, being too ignorant to avail themselves of the chance of vindication. We trust that none of the guilty is in the honor and back pay list.

It is a gratification to know that by this act of reinstatement justice has been done in some worthy cases, and that in effect the precipitate action that caused the innocent to suffer ignominiously with the guilty stands condemned as irrational and unjust.—New York Sun, June 26, 1916.

Rev. A. F. Owen Named Association Trustee By the Governor

Rev. A. F. Owen, dean of the theological department of Selma University, and director of Bible schools for negro preachers in Alabama, working under the direction of the home missionary board of the Southern Baptist convention, with headquarters in Atlanta, Thursday received notification from Governor Henderson of his appointment as Alabama's trustee for the National Memorial Association, of Washington, D. C. Governor Henderson had been requested to name a representative negro of the State on the board of trustees of the organization.

The National Memorial Association has been incorporated in Washington for the purpose of erecting a manument in the national capital in honor of the negro soldiers and sailors who fought in the wars of the country. F. D. Lee is named as president of the incorporated company.

Dr. Owen is one of the best known negroes in the South. Besides his activities in the cause of religious training of the members of his race and his educational work, Dr. Owen for forty years has been in charge of the Christmas and Thanksgiving Day dinners to the poor in Mobile, operating under the auspices of the business men of that city.

Soldiers — 1916

The Man From Carrizal

AND I HAVEN'T FORGOTTEN THAT THE FIGHTING TENTH ALSO FOUGHT FOR ME AT SAN JUAN HILL IN '98
THANKS SAH - WE ALL HAD A WHITE MAN'S FIGHTING CHANCE AT SAN JUAN HILL - AND THAT'S ALL WE ASK
GILMER

—From Los Angeles Evening Express.

SOLDIERS UNIFORN NO PROTECTION

Chicago Defender 4/15/16

El Paso, Texas, April 14.—In all other countries except the United States, the man who wears the uniform of his country is held in high esteem; given all the privileges of a King or Emperor. Laurels of honor are heaped upon him in foreign countries but in the United States, any little two by four restaurant keeper, hotel keeper or cafe can kick him out at will and nothing done about it. To think that he wears the stars and stripes which means protection and then the same government to let individuals treat him like a dog is unbelievable. The strong arm of the United States Government does not give its black soldiers the courtesies that it gives the man who never joins an army or navy. Sober, decent, orderly men who have given years and years of their life for the protection of the flag, go so far as to discriminate against a soldier being admitted. How can this country expect its soldiers to fight with their heart, when such discrimination stares them in the face on Southern soil? Two sergeants of the 24th infantry came to this city from Fabens, Texas. They had money to pay for their meals and were under the impression that a soldier of the United States could at least be fed. They went into a restaurant to purchase a meal. There at tables, Chinamen, Japanese and Mexicans and others being served, but these men were informed that "NIGGERS" were not served. Is this not a sad commentary on the United States Government? Should this not give our boys splendid encouragement to go into the interior of Mexico to hunt Villa? It is time for the United States Government to take a hand in such matters and see that there is not a place on American soil where an American soldier shall be refused service. To show that the members of the 24th infantry are incensed, we quote the letter addressed to the Morning Times on the situation:

A Soldier's Letter.

Camp U. S. Troops, Fabens, Texas, April 2, 1916.—The Editor, El Paso Morning Times, El Paso, Texas—Sir:—In your issue of Sunday, April 2, on page 5, headed "Ordinance Being Drawn to Prevent Discrimination against Soldiers," we wonder if you mean American soldiers? The 24th and 25th U. S. Infantry, 9th and 10th U. S. Cavalry, being the only four regiments in the United States Army that have an enisted personnel of over fifty per cent American-born citizens, we take it for granted that we, a part of the 24th U. S. Infantry (Colored) stationed at the city of Fabens, Texas (guarding the lives and interests of the American population at this place and vicinity) are included. On April 1, two sergeants from Company D, 24th Infantry, stationed at Fabens, Texas, had occasion to be in the city of El Paso, Texas, on official duty. We did not think it necessary to carry rations as we both had money sufficient to pay for several meals and being under the impression that we were going among red blood Americans, whom we had come here to protect, thought we would buy our meals in the city rather than to be bothered with carrying rations with us. The result was that we were unable to purchase a meal in your city. We did not ask for beer. We were also sober and orderly and both have six honorable discharges each, all with character excellent. We were informed by waiters and proprietors that they would not serve us. There was no reason given except at one apparently cosmopolitan place where we saw Japanese, Chinamen, Mexicans and others being served, there we were informed that they did not serve "NIGGERS." We replied that we were not niggers but United States Colored soldiers and we were dressed in a neat and clean olive drab uniform, issued by the United States Quartermaster's Department, but were refused a meal (with money in our pockets to pay for what we got) by the so-called patriotic American citizens. After our duty in the city was finished we went to the Southern Pacific Railroad Depot and purchased two first class tickets back to our station and while waiting for the 7 p. m. train were directed to a little unsanitary looking room which we were informed was provided for Colored people and that we would have to wait in that room or on the outside. The weather was a little uncomfortable but we preferred the outside instead of the place we were shown. For the moral good of all concerned, and if there is no objection on your part, may we ask that this be published in your next issue. Thanking you in advance, very respectfully, a United States Colored soldier with over seventeen years' honorable service."

Ill treatment has become so bad that even the white soldiers are being discriminated to such an extent that an ordinance is being drafted to make restaurant men serve them. Captain Rhea of the 8th Cavalry has written a letter to the Mayor of El Paso because of his men being refused.

Prohibit Soldiers.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 30, 1916.
Hon. Tom Lea, Mayor, City of El Paso, El Paso, Texas.

Sir:—In behalf of the United States army I desire to call your attention to the following incident:

On March 28, 1916, at about 8:30 p. m., the following non-commissioned officers, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, viz.:

Squadron Sergeant Major Fred C. Mitchell, staff; First Sergeant Herbert W. Lasher, Troop A; Sergeant William T. Haebig, Troop A; Corporal Andrew Clark, Troop A, entered a cafe with the intention of purchasing beer and sandwiches.

They were informed by a waiter and also by the proprietor that soldiers in uniform would not be served.

These men were sober and orderly and represent our highest type of soldier.

I feel sure that you and the citizens of El Paso in general do not approve of such discrimination, and that you will resent, with us, this slur on the uniform of the United States army.

For that reason we ask that you take such action as may be appropriate and possible in the case.

Very respectfully,
J. C. RHEA,
Captain of Eighth Cavalry.

Wrongs Should Be Righted.

There was a ready response to Captain Rhea's letter and an ordinance will be drafted so his men will be fed, dined and wined, but thus far nothing has been said about men of the Race being served. It is the same contention of the daily and weekly papers of the North that if this country wants the black soldiers to fight for it, the United States must see that its people be treated fairly and squarely and that no discrimination be heaped upon them. Afro-American soldiers displaying courage, bravery and heroism during war times and then not be allowed to EAT by some cheap restaurant keeper is more than a soldier can stand. It is time now for the U. S. Government to right these injustices.

RACE CONFERENCE.

The Rec 7/1/16

Washington, D. C.,
June 28, 1916.

Dear Editor:

Please allow me to say just a few words to our race leaders of America I have been prayerfully considering the situation which confronts us as a race in this country. When the news of the wiping out of the 10th Calvary was flashed over this country a few days ago, it sowed that our race has ever been ready and willing to shed the first blood when the dignity of the United States must be upheld. It must be admitted that it was quite a blunder on the present administration in its dealings with the Mexican question to allow a company of the best soldiers of the land to be shot down upon such circumstances.

I believe now is the time for the conservative men of our race out of every state to meet together in a conference, behind closed doors for the first day at least, and there agree and decide upon something to present to Congress and the white citizens of this country that might arouse their consciousness that they would be willing to make the United States Constitution the instrument of protection that it declares itself to be in dealing with the civil and political rights of black men as

well as white men. It is pathetic and at the same time a travesty on American justice when our men offer themselves a willing sacrifice to revenge wrongs done white Americans in Mexico— when the country demands retribution and wrecks vengance on Mexicans who kill white men. Tolerates and silently endorse the lynching of black men under its own flag nearly every week in the year. The President and Congress that are as silent as the sphynx on outrageous committed on black men right in the country—speak in thunder tones and send a nation of men to avenge the wrong done white Americans in Mexico. But we who are not at the front must not slumber in our tents but rise up and demand the proper protection of black Americans in America as well as protection of white Americans in Mexico.

I hereby appeal to every race loving man and woman to let me know what you think of such a conference being held in the city of Washington or some other convenient place. In a joint meeting of the Baltimore and Washington Ministers Conference, June 26, 1916, endorse such a conference of the leaders of the race and have advised that Dr. William Alexander of Baltimore, Md., and the writer should call such a meeting.

I will be glad to hear from any one who approves of the plan.

This conference will not be for any newspaper notoriety or personal gain but for concerted action in arousing the American people to a sense of justice in the treatment of black citizens.

Yours for the rights of the Negro Race.

(REV.) W. H. JERNAGIN,
430 Q St. N. W.

WHAT OF CARRIZAL?

(From Raleigh (N. C.) Times)

The most astounding incident of the Mexican situation as so far developed is the apparent consent of all parties to forget the battle of Carrizal. Having recovered the prisoners, the government calmly ignores the dead. Carranza, who has once assumed authority for their killing, makes no further mention of the fact. The National Guard, that sprang to arms to avenge their murder, may well wonder why it is drilling and mustering in. It is as though the United States were ashamed of the men who fought and died on that occasion. Not a word of official commendation have we heard of Morey's act, as thrilling a piece of bravery as any armyy could have record of. Captain Boyd i sgiven a grudging funeral at Arlington, but the suggestion is that it was by a funeral that he escaped a court-martial. In the Sunday World, Secretary Lane has a long article, evidently written with the approval of the President, in which he "explains" the Mexican policy. The article is chiefly remarkable in that, while it goes back beyond the killing of Madero and brings us up to the last notes from Carranza, not by a single word is Carrizal alluded to. Now that a joint commission is about to be established, the World inconsiderately remembers Carrizal in the following paragraph:

> We can think of no better way to reach the truth of this matter than to deal sternly and directly with the First Chief himself. Does he still adhere to the orders which resulted in the slaughter of the Tenth Cavalry squadron at Carrizal? If so, he is a foe and not a friend, and a joint commission will commit us to the ghastly negotiation with a government which has made war upon us once and may do so again, no matter what the findings may be.

At least, whatever may be done, the people of the United States are due an xplanation from the government in so many words concerning Carrizal. Does Washington consider the attack justified? Does it merely deprecate the zeal of the Carrazistas who laid that ambush. Is an attack on United States troops by those of another government acting under orders of its head an act of war? If so, do we arbitrate acts of war? And if it was not an act of war—what was it?

Questions of this sort will not down. There can be no successful conspiracy of silence with regard to this fight upon which the mind of the people was fixed for expectant days that drifted into time in a strange inaction. Not politics or other consideration can keep back these questions, which are being asked by every citizen-soldier who finds himself enlisted in the army, and by every relative and friend of his who remains at home. In a political year it is a mistaken notion that the government may keep silence on such a matter, concerning which the people are clear in their own minds. That being true, the government owes to the people an exposition of how it holds it in its mind.

9TH 50TH ANNIVERSARY.

Robert L. Miller,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Friend and Brother—To-day I am sending you some brisk news to have put in the newspapers.

I am feeling very well to-day and hope when you receive this letter it will find you and your happy family wel.

This is the news I want you to have put in the paper so the people can know what the colored solders are doing.

The 9th U. S. Cavalry Regiment, colored, cleebrated its 50th anniversary July 28 at Camp Stotsenburg, P. I. This regiment was organized in the State of Louisiana July 28, 1866, and Col. Edw. Harth was the first colonel assigned to the regiment, and since that time there are many come and go. The first battle his regiment was engaged in was with the Mexicans and Indians in the State of Texas in December, 1866, and they have had continued battles at different times. The regiment has been very dutiful and loyal to its country and citizens since the date of its organization up until the present time. It spent three years on the Mexican borders in hard service to protect the interests and citizens of the United States. Their time on the borders was from September 13, 1912, to December 25, 1915, and then it sailed for the Philippine Islands. It only has but a few old soldiers with it now that were with it through the hard struggles, and they are Color Sergeant Tom Shelton, who is about to retire after putting up 30 years in this regiment, and 1st Sergeant Jas. S. Contee, of Troop H, who is now serving on his 28th year. He came to Troop H as a recruit in 1894 and was made non-commissioned officer in 1897 as corporal, and in 1898 was made sergeant, and in 1906 was made 1st sergeant of H Troop, and to-day still remains 1st sergeant. All of his service in the U. S. Army has been in H Troop, 9th Cavalry. He is one of the oldest members of the regiment, and he still looks young. He has been engaged in several battles settling Western raids with the Indians, and also in the Spanish-American war, and in the battle at the time of taking San Juan Hill and capturing the block house. He is a man of wide military experience and holds a clean record in the United States Army.

There were several speeches made to the soldiers and vistors at the closing of the exercises, and among the speakers was Col. T. B. Dugan, the regimental commander. The ball game that was to be played on the 28th was postponed on account of rain, but was played on Saturday, July 29, and the score was 2-0 in favor of the 9th Cavalry.

There were 10,000 spectators who witnessed this great event.

The 9th Cavalry have one of the best chaplains in the United States Army. This program was gotten up by Capt. Carter.

Don't forget to have this put in the paper and send me one of them.

Your friend as ever,

A. B. WEST,
Troop H, 9th Cavalry, Manila, P. I.,
Aug. 1.

HERALD

New York City

DEC 13 1916

COLOR LINE DRAWN BY MR. DANIELS ON NAVY RECRUITS

Secretary Does Not Approve Suggestion to Use Negroes as Sea Fighters.

HERALD BUREAU,
No. 1,502 H STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday.

The color line was drawn by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, to-day at the hearing on the navy estimates before the House Naval Affairs Committee. Various recommendations for meeting the shortage of officers and men for the navy had been proposed by Mr. Daniels, none of which seemed to the members of the committee to be entirly adequate. Representative Oscar Callaway, democrat, of Texas, finally asked the Secretary what he thought about the advisability of obtaining negro recruits, calling his attention to statements of army officers that the negro troops were good soldiers and good fighters.

Secretary Daniels did not approve the suggestion. Instead he waved his hand to the committee stenographer, asking that his reply not be made a part of the record, and then, leaning back in his chair, said:—

"Mr. Callaway, if you will excuse me I would prefer not to discuss that matter."

During further discussion of the personnel problem Mr. Daniels told the committee that he favored giving men in the navy increased pay rather than offering a bonus for enlistment. He said he wanted the regulations so constituted that men would look upon service in the navy as a career rather than as temporary employment.

Systematic instruction, he said, was to be given to enlisted men on the manner in which they could obtain promotion and better pay. It is done now to some extent, but is to be put upon a more well defined basis. He recommended placing retired officers into active service when needed, so that they could do shore duty and permit active officers to be assigned to ship duty.

Representative Kelley, republican, of Michigan, asked the Secretary if he would call upon "plucked" officers for this proposed service. Secretary Daniels replied that his recommendation regarding retired officers had no reference to officers who had been retired by the "plucking" board, and that they were on a different status from the ordinary retired officer. He stated further that he intended to take up with the President the matter of "plucked" officers, and intended to do so very soon.

SUN

New York City

DEC 23 1916

NEGROES FORMING REGIMENT.

Commissioner Hayward Expects to Command Organization.

The first negro regiment in this State is in process of organization under the direction of Public Service Commissioner William Hayward. Mr. Hayward, who holds a commission as colonel in the reserve militia, has been asked by Gov. Whitman to take charge of a movement which has been planned for some time by a number of leaders among the negroes here. Recruiting offices will be opened this week.

The Colonel will be assisted in his work by Capt. Lorillard Spencer, military aid to the Governor; Major Charles Young of the Tenth Cavalry, now on the Mexican border, and Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, recently commandant of cadets at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. The latter two officers have been specially detailed for the work by the War Department.

When asked last night if he expected to have active charge of the regiment if it is sent to the border, Col. Hayward said he would be very much disappointed if he did not. Although the plan is still in the experimental stage, the Colonel expressed himself as optimistic as to the outcome.

There are many negro Spanish-American war veterans in New York, and the officers think that a number of these men will enter the new organization. No color line will be drawn in the final appointment of officers. Efficiency is to be the sole consideration.

If the present plans are carried out, the regiment when organized will consist of twelve companies of infantry, one machine gun company, one supply company, one headquarters company and a band. The band is already arranged for through the cooperation of Europe's Orchestra, which has long been playing for dances in New York.

Judging from the men who have already come forward, the negro regiment will be able to draw from as diversified a group of trades as the white units of the National Guard. Among those already represented are mechanics, clerks, bookkeepers and customs officers, besides various kinds of more or less unskilled laborers.

Although both in the civil and Spanish American wars New York was represented by colored troops, they have never been organized as a distinctively New York force. At the time of the civil war an effort was made to form a New York regiment, but Gov. Horatio Seymour refused to authorize the organization, and the negroes went in as national volunteers.

SAILORS ENJOY VISITOR

U. S. S. Birmingham, New York, N.
Aug. 4.—Mrs. T. Roane is among t
many visitors that are spending the se
son in Newport this year. Mrs. Roane
well known among the old-timers of t
naval service, because her husband, M
Tom Roane, admiral's cook, attached
and serving on board the U. S. S. Birm
ingham, is one of the old-timers in th
service, and it is their delight to get t
some manner of amusement for the en
joyment and pleasure of the sailors
their acquaintance. Mrs. Roane has be
one of the leading society ladies of Ne
York, Brooklyn, Boston and Norfolk, an
from her present happy disposition an
entertaining nature, she will make he
self just as popular in Newport, as she
in the many other cities where she
known. * The many ex-shipmates an
friends of John T. Tinsley are glad
hear of him getting away with his brea
ng liberty eight days. The Texas mu
be some ship for Tinsley. * Matt Baile
first class, is crying to be ranked as
old-timer, because he is on his seco
hitch. * Some of the deep sea sailo
were greatly surprised the other d
when the crab fleet came out of the ba
channel and steamed into Newport ha
bor; they met ex-shipmates that th
were with 10 and 15 years ago, and
that time all they wanted to do was g
out of the naval service, and they wou
scratch dirt with the chickens befo
they would come back. It was a surpr
to see such men as those still in t
service and to know they have been la
ing up in the back channel so long.

Soldiers—1916

The Gallant Tenth Cavalry in Mexico

Atlanta Independent Aug 7/16

The press and the returning soldiers who took part in the battle at Carrizal, Mexico, give a most glowing account of the bravery displayed by Companies C and K of the Tenth Cavalry. They gave a good account of themselves and fought like demons for "Old Glory." It is stated that they faced danger as though they were going to a picnic, and even sang in the midst of the machine guns and crack rifles of the Mexicans. Such gallantry and daring are unparalleled in history. It shows the stuff out of which these gallant men are made, and leaves no room for doubt that they are soldiers of the highest order and reflect great credit upon their country and race. In the face of danger they do not flinch. They face it as gallantly and bravely as did that gallant Four Hundred at the gap of Thermopylea.

If there ever was any doubt of the patriotism and bravery of black men that doubt was removed in their conduct displayed at Carrizal. But, this is in keeping with their record,—in the Spanish-American War at El Coney, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is a swift witness of this fact. In fact, whenever they have been called upon and wherever they have been ordered to go, they have responded promptly and willingly. It is not too much to say, that the Tenth Cavalry, composed of Negro soldiers, is among the bravest and best in the entire United States Army. We clip the following which appeared in the Atlanta Journal a few days ago:

The Tenth Cavalry.

"They rode to their death and the leaden hail,
Shattered their ranks, but they didn't quail;
Trapped by the foe, but they ne'er turned back,
For their hearts were brave, if their skins were black.
Let us write on their tombs—let us place above
Their graves, "They died for the flag we love."

The Negro soldier has always been willing to fight and die for his country. In every war that has been waged in this country, from the Revolutionary down to the present, he has never failed to offer his life on the altar of his country. In some of the greatest battles ever fought he was among the best and ever ready to shed his blood to uphold the honor and glory of the flag. No fair-minded American will deny this. This is conceded by even his enemies. In view of this heroic record, it seems to the Independent that he deserves more considration at the hands of his country; that, instead of the abridgement of his rights and the c onstant attempt to curtail him in his privileges, there ought to be a disposition to accord him every right and privilege to which he is entitled by the Constitution and laws of his country. For a people, who are willing to fight and die for their country, are entitled to all the rights and immunities of which the country is capable. No privilege should be withheld from them, for duty well performed, deserves correspondingly equal and exact justice. And to deny them this is unfair and unjust.

In every country in the civilized world, brave soldiers have always enjoyed the greatest and highest privileges that that country could give. In Germany, France, England, Japan, and even Russia, a soldier is accorded such privileges. No class of citizens is accorded such honor and immunities as soldiers; for the people realize that they are bulwarks of the country. What country could long survive without its soldiers? It would be invaded and taken by the enemy. The stability of Government and the maintenance of the rights and privileges of the whole nation are absolutely dependent upon its soldiers. Hence, the custom in all civilized countries of according the soldiers the first and highest honors. It is even the custom in this country except in the case of black men. George Washington was made first President of the United States because of his great bravery as a soldier. Andrew Jackson, better known as "Old Hickory," was elected President of the United States because of the gratitude of the American people for his great heroism in the war of 1812. General U. S. Grant was elected President of the United States not so much for his great statesmanship, as it was because he was a gallant soldier and saved the Union. Theodore Roosevelt's reputation and fame rest more on his record as a soldier in the Spanish-American war than upon his reputation as a statesman and publicist. Thus, it is seen that the soldier has always been accorded the very highest honor and privilege because he is the chief corner stone upon which the stability and maintenance of Governments must depend and rest; for without him the permanency and security of a nation are uncertain and transitory.

Why should there be any exception in the case of the black man? It can not be accounted for on any other assumption than rank race prejudice and hate because he is a black man. In this, the American people are not only unfair and unjust, but narrow and mean and do not rise to the dignity of a great Christian nation. They forget the Golden Rule in the case of the Negro which declares: "As ye would that men should do unto you do ye even so unto them." This is the very essence of Christianity, and no people can call themselves a Christian nation who do not practice this golden rule. Their application of the Golden Rule is only to white folks and not to black folks. This is not only true of their treatment of black soldiers, but of black men in general. It is wrong, and this nation can never come into its own until it learns to treat every class of citizens rightly and mete out even handed justice to all without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Abe Caffey, of Famous Colored Organization, Is Ready to Follow the Flag

The fact that the Tenth United States cavalry, which has played a conspicuous part in the recent activities in Mexico, is a negro regiment, has had the effect to stimulate patriotism among the negroes of this city. During the past few days Victor H. Tulane, a prominent colored citizen, has established a recruiting station, and it is said is receiving a number of offers from all classes of negroes to enlist for service in the army, in the event negro volunteers should be called for.

Abe Caffey, a negro contractor, who was formerly captain of a negro military company of this city known as the Capital City Guards, in speaking of the part which the negroes would play in this war, said: "If this country needs the services of negro soldiers, I will certainly be on hand to help recruit as many organizations as may be drawn from this state, and to offer my own services. I realize that it is not likely that there would be any negro officers, but it is important that the non-commissioned officers, who would be negroes, should be men of some military experience and training; and if a call is made for colored soldiers, Abe Caffey will be ready to go."

Caffey was captain of the Capital City Guards, a negro military company which was organized in this city in 1886 under command of J. L. Ligon, a prominent negro, who lived here at that time. Caffey was captain of this company from 1888 until about 1902, when he resigned and the company some time afterwards was mustered from the service.

During the time Caffey commanded the company it was regarded as an efficient organization, and was one of the first organizations to volunteer as a unit for service in the Spanish-American war, and was for a time at the mobilization camp at Mobile, but like other troops from this section, was never sent to the front.

The Capital City Guards on several occasions was called upon for service to the state, notably in Birmingham during the Hause riot, where the troops were under command of the late Judge Thomas G. Jones, then in command of Alabama troops. The company also served the state as a guard in removing a negro prisoner from Calhoun to the court house at Hayneville, in Lowndes county, and did guard duty on the quarantine at Jackson's Lake during the epidemic of yellow fever in 1897. The company won several prizes for being the best drilled negro company. One of these was won at the Cotton Valley Exposition at Atlanta, 1888; another at an encompment at Mobile.

Caffey was examined and passed for his commission as captain by Maj. John Clisby, Maj. R. S. Teague, Captain Clifford Lanier and Captain Amerine, the father of Capt. H. Amerine of the Signal Corps. The roster of the company was generally kept close to 100 men.

A son of Caffey, John Caffey, is a corporal in the Tenth cavalry at present, and there are in that regiment ten other negroes who formerly served under Caffey while captain of the Capital City Guards.

Caffey is a well-known negro, and is well liked generally by both races; and in the event the call should be made for negro volunteers, it is thought he would be of valuable service in recruiting among the negroes.

The plans to organize a negro regiment in Alabama will receive a boost from white men of the city if the call for volunteers is issued for Mexican service. Several well known former military men Saturday expressed their willingness to serve as officers in the regiment. They expressed the opinion that the task of organizing a negro regiment in the state will be an easy one and stated that they have already written letters to the war department seeking information on the requirements for enlistment and the methods to be used in organizing the regiment.

Victor Tulane and other negro leaders stated Saturday afternoon that inquiries had been received regarding the negro regiment from negroes living in other cities and towns in the state, and that as soon as there is a possibility of volunteers being called the plans to organize the regiment will be immediately put into action. Two hundred Montgomery negroes have signed a petition seeking enlistment in the volunteer regiment.

TRUE

Star Tun Co

NEGROES AND THE ARMY

The Richmond Evening Journal comments at length on the letter of a woman of Brandon written to the Journal to inquire why it would not be a good policy to recruit whatever army we need from among the young negroes of the United States, seeing the reluctance of the whites to enter the army. The Journal talks the thing up one side and down the other, reaching the conclusion finally that it would not be good policy.

Well, we should say not. If the Journal will recall the trouble the country had a few years ago at Brownsville and at other places with negro troops, and the strong sentiment that then prevailed all over the country in favor of disbanding the negro organiations, it will see the unwisdow of adding to the negro organizations. There are now two regiments of negro infantry and two regiments of negro cavalry, and we doubt if the number will ever be increased.

Under white leaders the negroes make good troops as the Journal declares; but negroes never have been as good fighters in any particular as whites. Even if they were better, there is a very strong reason, an indisputable reason for discouraging the recruiting of negroes. This is a white man's country, and white men must feel the responsibility for protecting and preserving it. Whenever the time comes that being a soldier ceases to be

respectable, and the feeling becomes general that it is proper to employ one's soldiers just as one employs a menial servant, that moment the liberties of the whites are a thing of the past, and the time will have arrived when as in Rome a general will put the country up for sale to the highest bidder.

What we need in this country to make it a pure democracy is to lay on every man the duty of serving his country if called on, and of undergoing preparation for such an emergency. Every boy in school ought to be drilled, and after adolescence he should for a few years spend a certain period in training so as to be a good soldier when called on. How far this training should extend among the negroes, we are not prepared to say, but the less of it the better, if we are to keep down racial hatreds and clashes. For the good of the negroes themselves, it were better that they be relieved as much as possible from this service. If a country is to retain its high ideals, and its lofty place in the family of nations, the best blood it possesses is the blood that must flow in its defense. All history proves this beyond the shadow of a doubt.

SUN

New York City

Restored to the Colors With Honor and Back Pay.

The discharge without honor of several companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, a negro regiment, for complicity in the Brownsville raid in the summer of 1906 has proved a blessing in disguise to fourteen of the disgraced soldiers. They are serving again with the colors, and each man must regard himself as a Crœsus, if he has not already dissipated the bounty bestowed upon him by a just Government. Enlisted men are generally improvident, and the most impecunious of all are the soldiers of the negro regiments, who are born gamblers. Imagine, then, the beatitude of the fourteen lucky soldiers of the regiment under a cloud when they found themselves back in the ranks with arrears of pay ranging in amount from $1,289.75 to $2,419.65, the last sum falling into the lap of Private ROBERT WILLIAM, a troop cook.

The truth about the Brownsville raid will never be known, although there were two investigations, one by a military court and the other by Congress, the latter dragging on for more than a year. It was after the first investigation that the battalion was summarily discharged, although most of the men who suffered could have had no hand in "shooting up" Brownsville. Some of them knew nothing about it, and others sinned by silence. The number of soldiers actually guilty of the atrocity must have been small.

Congress came at last to the relief of the helpless innocent by adopting a resolution directing the President to appoint a board of army officers to make what was practically a third investigation. They were authorized to receive and pass upon applications by the discharged soldiers for reenlistment with back pay and allowances. Some of the highest officers in the army were on the board and they went over the old evidence and listened to the pleas of the applicants, several of whom had been witnesses in the military and Congressional inquiries. These officers were convinced that fourteen of the old soldiers had nothing to do with the notorious raid, either as principals or as accessories.

And so their dishonorable discharge was struck from the record, and they resumed their rank and places in the army as if the intervening years of stigma had been wiped out. But each now had a bank account, if he were thrifty. Three corporals, ten privates and a cook rejoined the old Twenty-fifth. Some of the innocent are dead; others, no doubt, are still recorded as discharged without honor being too ignorant to avail themselves of the chance of vindication. We trust that none of the guilty is in the honor and back pay list.

It is a gratification to know that by this act of reinstatement justice has been done in some worthy cases and that in effect the precipitate action that caused the innocent to suffer ignominiously with the guilty stands condemned as irrational and unjust.

Courier CITIZEN

JUL 4- 1916

THE FIGHTING NEGRO.

There were Negroes in the battle of Bunker Hill in the war of the Revolution; there were Negroes in the battle of New Orleans in the war of 1812; Negro regiments fought in the Civil war; Negro regiments played a prominent and praiseworthy part in the battles of El Saney and Las Guasimas in Cuba. It is a Negro regiment that has suffered in the first clash between troops of the United States and those of Venustiano Carranza.

A careful study of the rolls of the continental army shows at least three thousand black men enlisted in the cause of patriotism. From first to last, during the Civil war, 178,975 Negro soldiers were mustered into the United States volunteer army, and of this number 36,847 were reported killed, wounded or missing in 449 battles.

Negro troops have never run away. The closer the contact with the enemy the better they have fought. Army men cannot speak too highly of their courage, their obedience to orders and their general spirit of loyalty.

The first general engagement of the Civil war in which colored troops took part was the assault upon Port Hudson, La., made by troops under General Banks in 1863. One regiment lost 129 officers and men. It was in a memorable assault upon Fort Wagner that Robert G. Shaw fell dead at the head of his colored regiment. He had volunteered to lead. It was in the same battle that Sergeant William Carney carried the flag of his regiment across an open field stormed by bullets and inspired a victory.

These are not a few scattered instances of individual bravery. They are characteristics of colored troops in battle.

The men who fell at Carrizal were not the first troopers killed in the desultory sort of warfare which has existed along the border for months. But they were the first to fall in a battle on Mexican soil, in what may develop into another American war.

There are no braver troops in the United States army. They have never failed. They will not fail in the war that is imminent.—Syracuse Post Standard.

EVENING GLOBE

New York City

Negroes Loyal in Spite of All.

To the Editor of The Globe—Your splendid editorial of June 23 about "The Tenth" Cavalry expressed the sentiments of every thinking colored person in the United States.

You say: "The Tenth Cavalry is recruited from Americans of African descent. Its stalwart troopers have an excess of pigment in their skin. They are men of color; but though their complexions are dark there is no lack of Americanism in their hearts. Members of a race that has had and still has good grounds for complaining of the justice of their fellow citizens of paler faces, no hyphenism taints them. The flag is their flag—the flag of Lincoln, not of Vardaman, and they are the first to defend it."

Yes, the Negroes have given good account of themselves in all the wars in which this country has been engaged, and the records will prove this. It would be quite interesting to know just what all of those Negro haters, such as the Vardamans and Tillmans, were doing when those brave colored men of the Tenth Cavalry, greatly outnumbered, were defending this country and being shot down at Carrizal by the Mexicans. I wonder which are the greater in the country's estimation—those noble black troopers or those white stay-at-homes, so-called statesmen, who take special delight in trying to belittle before the world the men and women of the race of which those troopers are members?

How quickly this country can get the services of the Negroes whenever they are needed, but how slow are this country and its people in extending to these same Negroes any equal rights in employment, living and housing facilities, and everything generally. Forever we Negroes run up against the ever-present color line. In times of war, when the Negroes are liable to be needed, the color line is put aside temporarily. The Negroes have always served this country well, as history proves, despite the fact that this country gives us a rotten deal all the time.

When I say a rotten deal, I mean all these low and dirty laws, conceived in prejudice, which are passed from time to time in various places in efforts to kill our spirits, retard our progress, and to smother our ambitions, depriving us of making a living in many cases, lynching our men and women for small offenses, Jim-Crowing us all the time. Yet with all of this continually uppermost in our minds, we Negroes still remain true and faithful to this country. Out of all the plots against life and property, cases of incendiarisms, etc., reported during 1915, and up to date, how many were suspected of being the work by Negroes? I don't believe there were any.

Who can tell what may happen in the future?

This country may be engaged in some serious affair with some strong fighting nation, and the services of every able bodied American man will be needed, and these same long-suffering ill treated Negroes will be needed. The American Negroes don't live in America while their hearts are in some other country. They live here and their hearts are here. BENJAMIN P. LADSON.

New York, June 26.

TIMES

CHATTANOOGA TEN

GALLANTRY OF NEGRO

The authentic story published in the Chattanooga Times of yesterday of how the colored troopers of the Tenth cavalry, trapped by Mexican treachery at Carrizal, marched singing and joking to the attack of their assailants, vastly superior in numbers and equipment, furnishes thrilling proof of the courage, audacity and gallantry of the American soldier, black and white. These men at Carrizal repeated the record made by the negro troops in Cuba and established the character of the colored man as a fighting potentiality in case of need in this country. There was no sign of fear, demoralization or cowardice, but all marched unflinchingly behind their heroic leader, the gallant Boyd, to almost certain death. Their sacrifice and loyalty to the flag deserves to be remembered and to be commemorated among the valiant deeds of the American soldier, very nearly approximating the reckless bravery of the "men at Thermopylae."

Not only in the field are the negroes showing their patriotism but they are standing ready for any call for enlistment to go to the front and assume the places of the men who fell at Carrizal and if necessary to make additions to the volunteer army. We are told by the leading negroes of Chattanooga that there would not have to be a second call for Chattanooga's quota of colored fighters but that the response would be prompt and, as one put it, "unanimous." The negro has always claimed that he was ready to give his service and his life, if need be, for the defense of the flag, and the conduct of these soldiers in Mexico and the readiness these at home are manifesting to join the colors show that their claim is well founded; and the proof is further supplied that when he does enlist he isn't a mere "carpet soldier," but that he is ready to fight and doesn't count danger.

Persisting in his patriotic course, the negro's courage and constancy in the military service of his country may reasonably be expected to win for him a better place in the business and industrial fields of endeavor in due time—that is, when he shall come to make as good a citizen as he makes a soldier.

F. D. LEE NAMED PRESIDENT.

Association Plans Monument to Negro Soldiers and Sailors.

Permanent organization of the National Association for the Erection of a Mounment to the Negro Soldiers and Sailors was effected at a meeting at 923 R street northwest Saturday evening. These officers were elected: F. D. Lee, president; Rev. William H. Jernagin, first vice president; Mrs. Julia W. Hamilton, second vice president; P. W. Turner, corresponding secretary; W. H. Fortune, recording secretary; W. D. Nixon, financial secretary; D. W. Freeman, treasurer, and J. J. Jones, chaplain.

Tomorrow evening a special committee of the association is to meet and arrange to formally launch the movement at a public meeting and emancipation celebration to be held Monday, April 17. Governors of the various states are to be asked to appoint the commissioners to assist in the movement.

The executive board of twenty-one members is to be selected at a meeting to be held next Saturday evening. at 923 R street.

Soldiers—1916

Echoes From Carrizal

The New York Age 8/17/16

Cheers Greet 8th Illinois Return From the Border

Chicago Defender 11—4—16

The Eighth Illinois Infantry, Col. F. A. Denison commanding, the only one of its kind in the United States, returned from border duty Saturday morning. After a parade through the loop district the regiment was marched to the armory at Thirty-fifth and Forest, where they disbanded after a buffet luncheon was served and speeches by prominent men were made.

Early Saturday morning the first section of the Illinois Central train bearing the troops crept into the Twelfth street station one hour and a half ahead of scheduled time and the men detrained. The second section, bearing the remainder of the troops, pulled in half an hour later.

Half a dozen citizens and a Chicago Defender representative were on hand to greet the men, who looked fine after their absence from the city life.

Home, Sweet Home

Back on the good old sod of Chicago; back to the town that they called home, the boys felt fine. A broad grin and a sigh of relief swept over the crowd. Headed by the band and Col. Denison and staff, the regiment started north on Michigan avenue from Thirteenth street with colors flying and the band playing "Home, Sweet Home." There was plenty of feeling in the piece. The crowd that had gathered in the meantime applauded. People not up yet poked their heads from the windows of the Blackstone and Auditorium hotels (Chicago's exclusive) and cheered. The regiment was brought to a halt between Van Buren street and Jackson boulevard, where they awaited the citizens' committee and the mayor.

During the hour wait the regiment band struck up "From San Antone to Austin," a piece composed by Assistant Band Master Tucker on their long hike between the two towns in Texas, where the regiment made the best showing of any regiment on the hike.

The citizens' committee was formed at the foot of the John A. Logan monument and comprised Congressman Martin B. Madden, Alderman Harding, Mayor Thompson and other white city and state officials; the Appomattox club members, former members of the Eighth, Col. John R. Marshall, Hon. Louis B. Anderson, Oscar De Priest, B. F. Moseley and other representative men in public life.

Headed by a calvacade of mounted police and the First Regiment Knights of Pythias Band, the citizens' committee started, followed by the famous Eighth and their band and the parade was on.

Down Michigan boulevard they marched, over Randolph street to La Salle, down LaSalle to Jackson, from Jackson to Michigan, and Michigan south to Twenty-ninth, west to State and thence to Thirty-fifth to Forest, to the armory.

When they passed by Marshall Field's store the crowds surged out and a rousing welcome was given. Here the band of the Eighth struck up "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," and they kept it up till they passed the city hall, where the crowd seemed to go into hysterics.

Gen. Barry Reviews

All the bankers on LaSalle street gave the boys a hearty welcome. The postoffice was the reviewing stand of Geo. Barry, commanding the U. S. army, department of the east, Great Lakes. Gen. Barry and his complete staff were on the steps and saluted the regiment as they passed.

Mayor Thompson left at Michigan and Jackson, returned to the city hall and then hurried to rejoin the parade at Twenty-ninth street.

A halt was made at Twenty-fourth and Michigan to rest the men. The parade resumed and then some real enthusiasm was reached when State and Twenty-ninth was reached. The people lined the walks. Cheering was out of qustion. Relatives and friends who have longerd for months to see their boys yelled aloud with glee. At Thirty-fifth and State and from there to the regiment's armory the band hit up again "There'll Be a Hot Time," which was cause for renewed demonstration.

Aerial bombs and parachutes with the American flags hanging were shot from the roof of the armory.

The Second battalion was in command of Major Robert Jackson, the first was in command of Col. Denison. Baker and his famous army automobile kitchen brought up in the rear.

Hon. E. H. Wright, assistant corporation council for the City of Chicago, presided at the Armory speaking. The citizens' committee sat in the bandstand with Mayor William Hale Thompson, Judge Scully, Oscar De Priest, Louis B. Anderson, B. F. Moseley, Morris Lewis, Col. John R. Marshall and others. The balcony was packed with mothers, fathers, wives, sweethearts and friends. A number of soldiers remained to hear the speaking and to eat the prepared dinner, while others were too anxious to see their loved ones, went to their homes. Mr. Wright, in calling the gathering to order, said: "It was fit and proper that the men of the Eighth who had gone to the Mexican border and sacrificed so much, that those who performed their patriotic duty should have a patriotic welcome, and on behalf of the governor of the state I introduce Judge Scully."

Judge Scully Speaks for the Governor

There was a warm welcome given Judge Scully, who went to Springfield, Ill., to give the "boys" a second-off when they went to Texas, and he, among others, presented Col. Franklin A. Denison with a horse said to be the finest on the Mexican border. The judge was short, but very emphatic. He said: "It is they would make a record. I saw them at Twenty-second and Michigan. Eyes full of anxiety and determination. I knew they would make good. You deserve great credit for the sacrific you have made for the state and the nation. The people of this great city and state are proud of you. Whenever a call comes the Eighth will always be found on the firing line."

Oscar De Priest Talks

Alderman Oscar De Priest said in the course of his remarks that: "The county and state owe you all a great deal for upholding the Stars and Stripes of America. We want the boys placed where they can make an honest living and to break down the bars of prejudice. I make an appeal to you not to let these boys be discriminated against. Our boys have been cooped up a long while, and if they have a little trouble I want you, judge, to be lenient with them. I wish, above all things, that some provisions be allowed them to vote."

The Rev. William D. Cook, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church spoke for all the people and he delivered a most pleasing address, and told a story that set the whole audience afire with laughter. Col. Denison, commanding the Eighth was introduced and gave a vivid report of his stewardship.

Col. Denison Makes Report

He looked 10 years younger, but stern as ever. His eyes twinkled and every one had his ear bent to hear what he had to say. He leaned over the banister and said: "We left for Springfield, Ill., and stayed there one week; then to Texas. While there every man got into the work and did his duty. Our men came in direct touch with the United States Army officers daily. We made such excellent record that it was sent to Washington, D. C., and it stands as a credit to the state.

"The Chicago Tribune said, when the call was issued, two regiments would go; the Eighth would be one. If the call would be made tomorrow the Eighth would be more eager to go than any other regiment in the state. There are more ways to vote than one. The direct way and the indirect way. The Eighth regiment, my friends, has made history for itself and this state." The colonel then told of the general orders announced when the Eighth arrived, and told his commanders that the Eighth came there as American soldiers and would deport themselves as such. When they left Texas there was better feeling between the white people and soldiers. "Our boys will tell you that they were treated well; that the storekeepers were polite. We respected the laws as much as we could. I knew the things that were in the minds of relatives here, and that's what I kept in my mind. Our men were protected. We tried to make a record for Illinois. On the 110-mile hike the army officers and Bourbon newspapers gave us column after column of praise. We did not go to play. They were not Sunday school soldiers. Up in the mountains of Texas they established a record for themselves as field service soldiers." To prove that what Col. Denison said about his regiment was true, he with pride that I speak on behalf of the governor in welcoming you back to the state. Every citizen in the confines of this state welcomes you back, and is proud of the record made by the famous Eighth Regiment. I have enjoyed a personal acquaintance with the colonel of this regiment, Franklin A. Denison, and went to Springfield, Ill., to bid him and his regiment godspeed. The actions of this regiment have reflected credit upon the state, the nation and its citizens and is a credit to your Race. Your record at all times has been good, and is so written at the nation's capitol. Am glad to welcome you back and hope the day will never come for you to go again, but if you have to go, the Eighth from its past reputation will be among the first to answer the call."

Mayor Thompson Praises Regiment

The mayor of the city, William Hale Thompson, who is the "Second Teddy" in Chicago, was the next speaker. When he arose the audience roared and applauded for ten minutes. Oscar De Priest said: "What's the matter with Thompson?" A voice: "He's all right!" De Priest: "Who's all right?" The whole armory: "William Hale Thompson!" The mayor said: "I know we are all glad the war is over." Every one burst into applause. "I am glad to see you all home. All Chicago is proud of the Eighth. No regiment on the Mexican border gave a better account of themselves than the Eighth. At the reviewing stand today Gen. L. Barry said to me: 'They are the men that can fight; they are the men that have the record at Washington,' and it made me feel proud to hear a veteran say this. I saw the boys march away and their hearts were filled with patriotism, and I knew took from his pocket a letter from Secretary of War Baker, in which the regiment was paid a high compliment.

Banquet Follows Sjeaking

Following the speaking, the soldiers were served a dinner in the south end of the armory, and the citizens' committee, their wives and friends were served a luncheon in the armory annex. It was a great occasion, one that will be remembered for many a year. After the luncheon receptions were held in the company quarters and the major's offices, and the colonel stood with glad hand, receiving compliments from his many friends.

Entertained With Vaudeville

The Eighth regiment was entertained

with vaudeville on Monday evening. The entertainment committee secured three big acts, and, in the parlance of the "great dramatic critic," they were a "scream." The one big hit was Estella Harris and her Jas Band. She sang several numbers and closed with her master success, "Walking the Dog." It had been four months since the "boys in blue" had seen any vaudeville, and they almost went "wild" with enthusiasm. The entertainers at Tenan Jones' place also furnished an act, and Miss Elvira Johnson, known as "the Mary Garden of the Stroll," made a decided hit. Her dancing was artistic and neat and many a one recalled her early days at the Pekin and other theaters hereabouts. The Jas Band, which is doing big time in vaudeville, gave several numbers that were very entertaining. The credit goes to Mr. Tenan Jones for the entertainment on that evening, while the whole affair was in charge of the entertainment committee. Following the vaudeville the Eighth Regiment orchestra furnished music, and the soldiers, with their wives and sweethearts, danced until midnight. Col. Denison stood in the background and watched the "boys" have a good time, stating "I like to see the boys have a good time now, for they certainly did their duty on the border."

Committee on arrangement: R. L. Taylor, David Knighten, William Riley, Tenan Jones, J. M. Broomfield, Edward H. Wright, chairman; Morris Lewis, secretary.

COMPANY K HOME

By M. Hansberg

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 3.—It was early Friday, Oct. 26, when Peoria received the news that Company K would arrive at 9:15. Every one who could made haste and about 9:10, as the boys were approaching the bridge, reports of their revolvers were heard, and the crowd, with long-stretched necks and anxious eyes, answered with great cheers.

When the boys alighted at Walnut street the Spencer band and police force led the boys up Adams to Main, up Main to Jefferson, then to Fulton and Monroe, where the armory is. Days of '76 seemed to exist in Peoria as the boys marched down the streets. After a few short welcoming remarks by prominent men of the city in front of the city hall the boys and their many friends of both races went up into the hall and had a great time.

Friday night will live long in the minds of all those who witnessed this event.

Co. I Banqueted

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 3.—Monday evening, at the Hotel Brown, Co. I of the Eighth Regiment, was royally banqueted by the citizens of this city. The heads, or promoters, of the affair were: C. D. Pickett, J. W. Slaughter, Jesse Wormley, Chas. Gibbs, Atty. G. A. Barksdale, Rev. J. J. Chappelle, Clyde Donaldson.

Mr. G. A. Barksdale was toastmaster, introducing the speakers on the program. Attorney Gibbs spoke. Mr. Clanton also spoke. Lieut. Morgan did not have to speak, the mention of his name produced continuous applause from the comrades. He was enthusiastically cheered. So also was Capt. Byrd, who made a most eloquent speech. Lieut. Hinton and Lieut. Thompson made speeches. Attorney A. M. Williams was called upon to make a few remarks. Lieut. Hensley of Metropolis Co. was present and made a few very timely remarks on "The Cause of all the Wars." The last speaker was Maj. O. B. Duncan of the Third battalion, whose speech was a masterpiece replete with praise of his men, from corporal to captain.

PRESS
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
APR 4

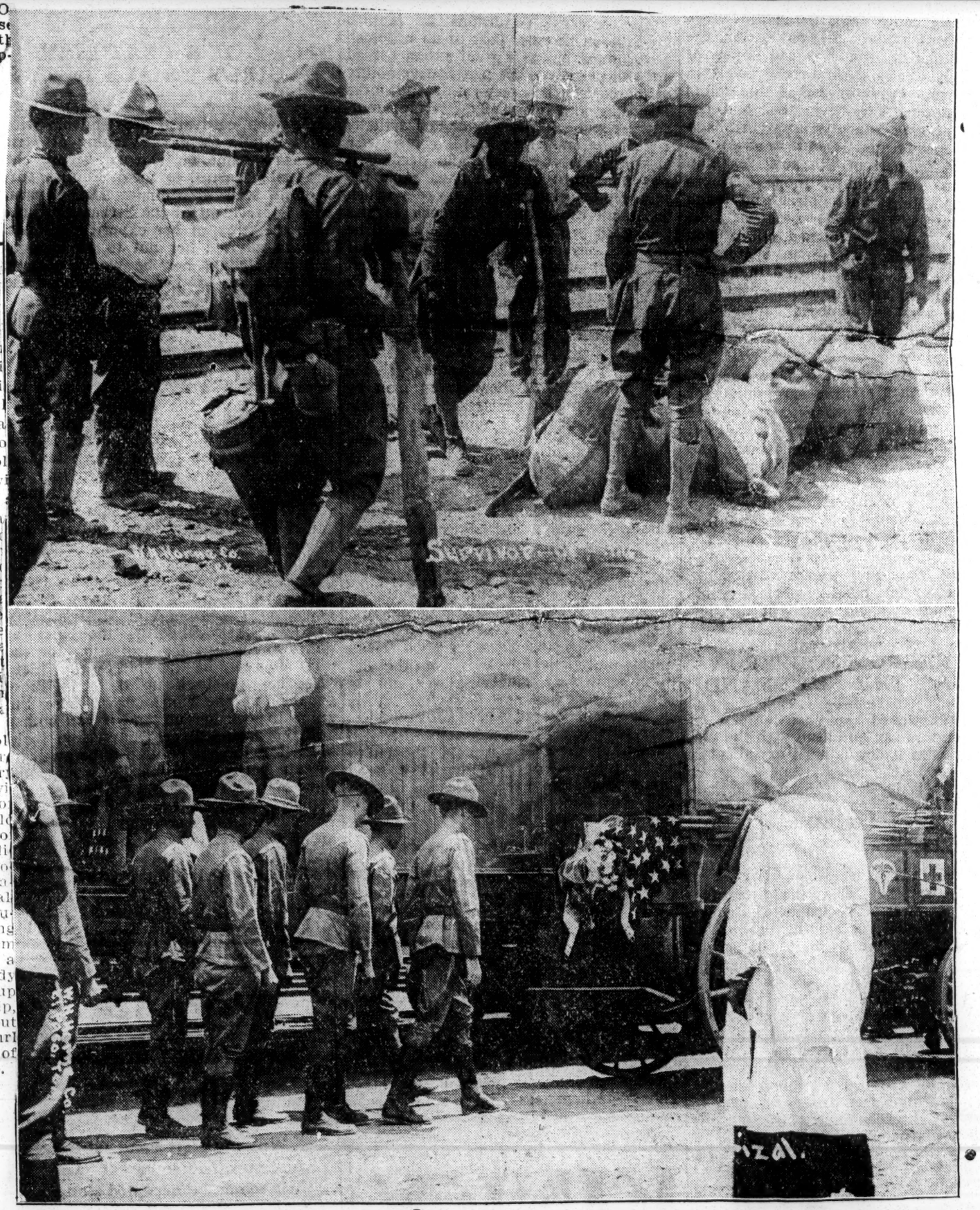
THE PUBLIC PULSE

Why Should Not Colored Men Be Enlisted When Their Fellows Are Already Fighting for Us Along the Border?

Editor of The Press: I see in your ever welcome paper something is said in regard to the recruiting stations in Michigan putting up a sign "No colored men wanted!" I do not sympathize with that movement and I protest against barring out worthy colored citizens. They fought in our Civil war to protect our flag and deserve a good deal of credit, and they are today fighting in Mexico to protect our people along the border. Just before the Civil war W. H. Gregory, speaker of the house at Lansing, Mich., came across a colored man, so intelligent that he took him home and entertained him. President Roosevelt entertained Booker T. Washington at the capitol at Washington, and some of our white people made a great howl about it. Fred Douglas so many years ago at the capitol at Washington, was a great lecturer.

He thus shows what some of the colored people have been. They were kept in ignorance in time of slavery and it was many years after the Civil war before schools were formed for their education. Some of them could be held up as an example to some of our white people, along the line of divorces and suicides. Although our people have had the advantage of education, some of them are becoming weak minded and they cannot stand tribulation and grief without committing suicide, and the only remedy for them is the Bible; there they will find a diagnosis of their case and a remedy given. I am not ashamed to stand up for the rights of colored citizenship, and I say for shame to those that put a stumbling block in their way and hurl insults and slurs at them because of their nationality. V. J. Cable.

Grand Haven, Mich.



(A group of original photographs taken at El Paso, Texas, especially for The New York Age by Sergeant Bettis, of Troop A, 10th U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Columbus, New Mexico.)

TOP PICTURE—Men wounded on the field of battle, being carried away by the Ambulance Corps. Note that they have not lost that famous smile.

CENTER PICTURE—Sergeant Bennet of Troop K, 10th U. S. Cavalry, wounded in the battle at Carrizal. Sergeant Bennet was in the first line of defence.

BOTTOM PICTURE—Bodies of the gallant heroes of the 10th Cavalry killed at Carrizal, being received with military honrs at El Paso, Texas. The military escort is from one of the white regiments, and the priest is officiating in the rites of the church.

Soldiers – 1916

TRAITORS OR PATRIOTS, WHICH?

Recent news dispatches from Texas, the border state, show a deplorable lack of patriotism. Texas, which has heretofore begged to be permitted to whip Mexico alone, now fails in the pinch. Her militia are running away, hiding from Uncle Sam, who has called on her to help protect her border line. Together with Arizona and New Mexico she heeds not the call; not a single organization has been mustered in. More than a hundred men of the Second Texas National Guards have flatly refused to respond.

How different was the response to the call to lynch, burn at the stake, a defenseless Negro. Fifteen thousand brave murderers to one helplessly bound victim. Texas did herself proudly that day. She demonstrated her weakness, her cowardice, her savagery, but when the President called upon her to send her men out to defend the flag, to face the enemy, man for man, it was another tale to tell. Yet the truly brave colored soldiers are marching onward, seeking and destroying the enemy who have terrorized these same brutal cowards. These Negroes are saving Texas only to be rewarded with such disgraceful and inhuman acts as occurred in Waco a few days ago. As to these traitors they are threatened with court martial, but the old "States' Right" idea is still so dominant with the present Democratic administration that it will be doubtful if the old-time Democrat will submit to a subversion of Democratic principles in order to punish such treasonable dereliction of duty.

What does this wild "Preparedness" cry mean? Is it the hyphenated citizen that is refusing to uphold the American flag, or is this lack of loyalty only the aftermath of the Civil War and a resurrection of that old abominable states' rights doctrine that over half a century ago cost us so many lives and so much money? The Dick National Guard law places the state militia as much under the command of the President as is the regular army. He is the commander of both. But it is not authority, but laxity of discipline and the free sway given racial prejudices which is our American point of weakness in the army, in the courts and in the general administration of affairs.

The militia of the Southwestern states would respond quickly enough against Negro uprising, or to squelch any effort to resist a mob that was burning a Negro alive. It would have been easy to have gotten five thousand Texas National Guards to Waco before sunrise to suppress or slaughter the whole Negro population had there been any indications that the Negroes would rise to prevent the burning of the Negro boy at the stake the other day. The United States has spent tens of thousands of dollars to equip the National Guards of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, and these equipments and ammunition can be turned upon loyal citizens more quickly and more eagerly than upon foreign invaders, despoilers and assassins. The refusal of the National Guards to obey the command of the President is mutiny and insubordination and need be punished or outright treason will spring from its seed. All this comes from nurturing the mob. The mob that tramples down the law will trample down the flag. Wherever the mob dominates, treason will flourish. If you can't depend upon the citizenry of a state to defend the law, you can't depend upon them to defend the flag. One is the emblem of the other.

Texas is a state of mobs, and it cannot be depended upon as a state of patriots, because the habit of disregarding the law easily begets the habit of turning down any authority or emblem of national majesty. The man that tears the Constitution into tatters strikes at the national heart, and you cannot depend upon him when the nation needs liberty-loving patriots to defend its honor.

THE CONTINENTAL ARMY

There is one question which the administration of the Honorable Woodrow Wilson faces whose complexities, embarrassments and impossibilities confound and befuddle it in a degree that makes the German Lusitania question appear light and easy in comparison. That question is preparedness and the colored soldier. The President, playing for time on the eve of the election, is going up and down the country preaching the enactment of federal legislation for the enlistment of hundreds of thousands of citizens in a continental army of some sort. Just what kind of an army he wants he himself does not quite comprehend. The one kind of army he does not want and that he cannot get, however, he does know. When the time comes for the Democratic statesmen of Congress to get down to brass tacks, the country is going to see some circus stunts that will reveal that party in its truly jocular, ridiculous size. Imagine what Senators "Hoke" Smith and "Ben" Tillman and "Jim" Vardaman are going to say about regiments of colored soldiers of any sort in Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi! Yet how can those States prepare without their majority populations in their guards? And this is only one of the small color-line questions involved. On the whole, it would seem to be good judgment for Mr. Woodrow Wilson to pass the "buck" on to the next administration. How could this land of the free and home of the brave stand for the black race's quota in an army of five hundred thousand men—that is the minimum proposed—fifty thousand black soldiers? Just as a matter of candor, we advise President Wilson and the Democratic party to search their hearts and confess that they are not ready for real preparedness.

HERALD

Chicago, Ill.

IIII 1-7 1916

Colored Eighth Like Prodigal Son, but It Wants a 'Possum

By RICHARD HENRY LITTLE.

SAN ANTONIO, July 14.—The Eighth Illinois Infantry—the colored Eighth—returned to the far South like the children of Israel to the promised land. Still one can hardly speak of the Eighth returning to the South, for the Eighth was born, or at least lived, most of its life somewhere around State and Thirty-fifth streets up there in Chicago.

But at least the Eighth's forefathers came from this side of Mason and Dixon's line, and so the regiment marched into San Antonio like the prodigal son coming back to get a piece of that fatted calf. Only the Eighth didn't want fatted calf; it wanted to see a possum. That was heredity, for the Eighth has no more reason to like possum than the First or the Seventh or any other regiment that was born and brought up in Chicago. But the fathers and the grandfathers and the great-grandfathers of the Eighth used to catch sleek, fat possums and cook them with sweet potatoes, and thought it the most toothsome dish in the world, so down in the heart of the Eighth is a craving for possum.

They haven't had one yet, but the word has gone out, and before long I expect to see a long procession of natives on its way to the camp of the Eighth, each native swinging a possum by the tail.

NO MURMUR OF DISCONTENT.

And then the Eighth will eat possum. And then it will turn back with joy to the Chicago canned beef that it was brought up on. And another life-long dream will be shattered.

The Eighth is accepting new conditions down here without a single murmur of discontent. They ride in the part of the street car marked "For Negroes," and they keep out of the swift jitney busses that ply back and forth between the camp and town, and which only carry whites and Mexicans.

The Eighth is not pleased that it ranks in the social scale as lower than Mexicans, but it makes no protest. The Eighth realizes that it came down to San Antonio with a bad name.

The newspapers all published and everybody in town talked about the supposed fact that, when in the mobilization camp at Springfield, the Eighth killed a policeman. Of course, the Eighth didn't do it, but everybody in San Antonio before the regiment got in said, "Yes, the Eighth killed a policeman on the way down here."

So the Eighth sticks close to its camp at Fort Sam Houston. Few of the regiment ever are seen downtown, and those who come move as sedately and silently along as Progressives going to a Hughes ratification meeting.

At Camp Wilson the Eighth has the neatest camp of any outfit there. The whole camp of the Eighth looks as though it had been scoured by hand and then sand-papered, polished and varnished.

And the men of the Eighth remain closely within their own camp border lines. You never can find one of them roaming off the reservation and hanging around some other regiment.

CATS AS MASCOTS.

Not only companies but platoons and squads in the Eighth have mascots. And while white soldiers usually have dogs and often monkeys for their mascots, the Eighth runs to cats.

But the cats do not prowl around like everyday cats generally do. No, indeed. They have elaborate wooden cages, and in the afternoon the men take the cats out for an airing on imposing leather leashes, heavily ornamented with bright-colored ribbon.

Sometimes in the evening the

Eighth band gives a concert. And how that Eighth band can play, even though it was shot all to pieces by the medical examining board at the mobilization camp!

As the band sergeant explans it:

"Dat gang o' doctahs didn't do a thing to mah band. Dey put de slide trumbone out 'cause hit was a inch er so too short, an' de French tuba had flat feet, de doctahs sed, an' de base drum had something de mattah wid hits eyes, an' de piccolo had er cough. But we dun got er new trumbone and tuba, an' de piccolo wired dis mawnin' foh money ter start rite down heah as soon as hit gits hit. Meanwhile, we kin make sum harmony yit."

AND IT DOES MAKE HARMONY.

And the Eighth band does make harmony. When the sun sinks so low on the flat Texas plain that it turns into a great red ball of fire, and the shadows stretch back and almost unending along the ground, the Eighth band sits out on the regimental parade and plays, and not only does every soldier man in the big concentration camp sit down and listen in rapt silence, but every tarantula and lizard and rattlesnake on the prairie for miles around joyously pokes its head up to listen, and the scorpion does the one-step with the horned toad and the coyote buys drinks for the jackrabbit.

FILLMORE SWORN IN AS SENIOR CAPTAIN

The Republican News

Major Chas. W. Fillmore, former commander of the 9th Battalion Infantry, Ohio National Guard, was sworn in to-day by Lieut. Col. Hinton as the senior captain of the 15th Regiment Infantry to rank as such from July 17. Col. Hayward will issue orders at once appointing him regimental adjutant. Until more officers are commissioned he will in the meantime take command of Company B.

Capt. Fillmore has had an unique experience in military affairs. When but a boy he joined the local military company of his home town as a marker and after serving five years was discharged by Gov. Chas. Foster. He re-enlisted as a private and was later discharged as a sergeant.

When the 9th Battalion was organized he enlisted as a private and gradualy arose to the rank of major and commander. During the Spanish-American war he was commissioned by President McKinley first lieutenant of the 9th U. S. V. Infantry.

He commanded Company F and was Battalion Adjutant under Major Duncan B. Harrison. He saw service at Santiago, San Juan Hill and San Luis, Cuba.

Capt. Fillmore came to New York five years ago and joined the Equity Congress to take charge of the movement inaugurated by this organization to secure representation in the National Guard of this State. He is now the president of this organization and has more than once relented in his efforts until we now have the 15th Regiment.

THE SHAME OF A NATION

St Louis Argus 6/23/16

Hardly has the odor of burned human flesh left the air and while a vestige of ashes of a burned human being still discolor the ground in Waco, Texas, ere the news is flashed throughout this country that a large number of Negro soldiers of the Tenth Cavalry have given their lives and shed their blood upon Mexican soil in the defense of a Nation that makes no attempt to right the wrongs that are daily being heaped upon the Negro race in America.

Texas must needs hang her head in shame; for it is at her door that danger from foreign foes lurk most persistently.

The Southland should clothe herself in sackcloth and ashes as an atonement for the wrongs permitted within her borders.

The North, with its boasted advantages and its vaunted claim that all men should merit the right of citizenship, regardless of color or creed, must at this time stand with bowed head and drooping lids, for it must surely feel that if Negro men are good enough to fight, and die in the defense of this country, they are at least good enough to have a square deal before the law and an opportunity to dwell in peace and happiness.

We hold no brief for the people of the North, for we feel that if wrongs are permitted in any section of the country and the other sections make no effort to right those wrongs, they are just as much at fault as those who commit the wrongs.

Texas, whose inhabitants are nearest to the zone of danger, and whose border is at this time being defended by gallant Negro soldiers this same Texas, will not permit a Negro soldier, though he be dying of thirst and hunger and clothed in the regalia of the United States army, though he might be wearily making his way home after months of guard duty for the safety of Texas, will not permit him to have a bite of food in any of its public eating houses; and let us remind you that it is this same Texas that suffered a mob of white men at Waco, to take from the court room, after he had been convicted and sentenced to hang, a Negro boy of 18 years, and his body burned at the stake in the public square; not satisfied with this act of savagery, the mob fought each other in order to cut off the fingers and ears of the victim that they might have souvenirs in remembrance of their dastardly deed.

While we as a race, that have given its quota of sacrifices in all wars, deplore the tragic end of the brave Negroes who gave their lives on Mexican soil, that their enemies might not suffer, we also think that this government has yet a solemn duty to perform before it can claim this country to be the home of the brave and the land of the free. The treatment of its Negro citizens is the SHAME OF THIS NATION.

We wonder if the reward will still continue to be LYNCHINGS, SEGREGATION, DISFRANCHISEMENT.

OUR CITIZENSHIP, THE PURCHASE OF BIRTH, LABOR AND BLOOD

The Globe-Democrat of June 26, published an editorial which sounded most jubilantly the praises of the Negro Soldier. Most emphatically does it refer to the ambush and massacre at Carrizal, where a section of the Tenth Cavalry fought bravely and nobly. The editorial in part says:

"It was a great exhibition of physical courage and endurance. But the fight at Carrizal was a greater moral demonstration. There was but remote chance of victory. The Negro troopers spilled their blood like water, knowing that death was certain. But they had the traditions of the service, the glory of America and the unsullied reputation of 'the fighting Tenth' to maintain." 6/30/16 and his devotion to a flag in the stars of which he can see his way, through difficulties, to glory; but it is our flag and our country because we have purchased it by labor, blood and patriotism, and no

The sad but glorious event only demonstrates the Negro's loyalty petty party organization of race baiters can wrest it from our hands.

It is not the Negro, but a certain class of white men, who do not in full appreciate the full power, glory, and magnificent and universal scope which this grand banner gives us. All men are endowed by their Creator with inalienable rights—free speech, free religion, free press, due process of law before conviction, the protection of life, liberty and property, impartial jury trial, equal protection of the law, citizenship to all born or naturalized in the United States. These are the principles that the old flag has written on its folds, in the blood of white men and the blood of Negroes. Upon these our patriotism stands and for these our brave soldiers, as well as the American armies of brave white soldiers, have fought many hard won battles.

Upon the unsullied courage of the Negro soldiers at Carrizal, at San Juan, as well a thousand other places do we stand and demand that the American people give us the right to vote and put no partial restrictions upon it, that we are allowed to travel as others, that no restrictions be placed upon our right to live at any place where by purchase or contract we have obtained the right to a residence. This is what the Negro fights for and this is what the American flag represents, and no party, however poisoned it may be with race feeling, can make the dear old flag of our country represent anything else.

It is our flag and our constitution. "Ours to defend, ours to transmit, ours to enjoy, and ours to perpetuate."

Frederick Douglass said in 1864, when the fight was on for the enfranchisement of the Negro and the Massachusetts 54th Regiment and other Negro troops had covered themselves with glory on many battlefields in the South, Douglass then said: "If we are good enough to use bullets, we are good enough to use ballots. If we are good enough to march with white men, under the star-spangled banner, to the battlefield, we should not be denied the right to march with white men, under the star-spangled banner, to the ballot box."

We cannot be citizens when the nation is in peril and aliens when the nation is at safety. Against such a conclusion every sentiment of honor and manly fraternity utters an indignant protest

AGITATORS URGING NEGROES TO KILL OFF WHITE PEOPLE

Advertiser 4/25/16

(Associated Press)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 24.—Reports received tonight indicate that agitators have been seeking to stir up dissatisfaction among negroes in southern Arkansas. At Hampton, Calhoun County, a negro was killed last night in a disturbance that followed the public whipping of a negress who was said to have insulted a white woman.

Sheriff Abbott at Hampton, said that several negroes told him that white men had urged them to kill all the white people and promised that Germany would reward them.

Soldiers — 1916

CHRONICLE

San Francisco, Cal.

COLORED TROOPERS RENDER SPARTAN SERVICE IN CUBAN AND PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGNS

Brilliant History of Fighting United States Mounted Organization Through Many Indian Campaigns Before War With Spain Recounted by Former Officer, Who Pays High Tribute to Qualities

NOTED "BLACK TENTH" HAS GLORY RECORD

ATTACHED to no military organization in the world is there more romance and spirit of adventure than to the "Black Tenth" Cavalry of the United States Army. This regiment of negro troopers has covered itself with glory in every fight from the time of its formation in 1866.

This article by Major Frank Keck, who fought with the Tenth in Cuba during the Spanish-American war, relates the history of the famous Tenth with vivid clearness.

It is generally admitted that the Tenth saved Colonel Roosevelt's regiment from annihilation in Cuba. The Tenth has fought the Indians on the plains, the native Filipinos, the Spanish in Cuba, and finally stood up against huge odds at Carrizal.

By MAJOR FRANK KECK

(Formerly of the Seventy-First Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and late Captain Forty-Second United States Volunteers, Philippine Islands).

HERE'S to the Tenth—the gallant Tenth—which never fails us, whether the bugles call amid the cactus of Mexico, the sagebrush of Arizona, the chaparral of Cuba or the palms of the Philippines.

One of its troops met with such courage and such cool discipline the onslaught of a superior force of Mexicans at Carrizal that the press was filled with praise of its conduct. To the military authorities, the acts of the dusky horsemen were no surprise, for the Tenth Cavalry, U. S. A., is famed the world over for dependable service.

Indeed, has the negro ever forgotten the country in its hour of need? Crispus Attucks, an African, you will remember, led the American patriots into the main guard of the British in Boston in 1770, six years before the Declaration of Independence. The colored man, even when in bondage, shared the hardships of Valley Forge, mingled his blood in the red and frozen trail from the Delaware to Trenton, and stood by the side of the commander in chief of the Continental army. He served with his white brother in the war of 1812; joined in a conquest of the land of the Aztecs and in the Civil War performed many a deed of valor for the Union cause. There were many negroes in the Federal infantry in the great struggle between the States, and after peace was declared, it was decided to retain some of them in the regular establishment.

INHERITS PRINCIPLES OF DISCIPLINE

The Tenth United States Cavalry was organized in pursuance to an act of Congress passed on July 28, 1866. On the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this noted command, I would, as one who knows of the Tenth in action and as one interested in its development, explain as best I can its history and traditions.

The Tenth had inherited the principles of discipline and obedience. Many of its members were veterans of the war, and recruits who came into the regiment soon entered into its spirit. It was mustered in by Colonel B. H. Grierson, a distinguished Union cavalry officer, who had been in the Army of the Potomac and had received the brevet rank of Major-General. Colonel Grierson was dashing and aggressive—an American Murat who had led his troopers on many a sudden raid into enemy country. He and the other white officers, for, with a few exceptions, the officers of the Black Tenth have all been Caucasian established a ready understanding with the men. I do not know of an officer, in fact, who has ever served with the Tenth and was transferred who did not wish to return to it, if he had the opportunity.

THRIVED ON HARDEST KIND OF FIGHTING

Hardly was the roster completed than the regiment was ordered to the West, and from that day to this the organization has scarcely been east of the Mississippi.

Years of hard fighting and rough riding followed; years which brought high efficiency, promoted spirit and developed the personnel. Most of its members had come into the regiment as young men—they had been grooms to officers or were youths from the plantations, where they were accustomed to handling horses. They became crack shots with the carbine and used the revolver and the saber well. The practice they had on the American frontiers made them one of the finest bodies of horsemen in the world.

They grew to be to our Army what the Numidian horse was to the Roman legions. Their life in the long reaches of the Western country developed courage and initiative and pride.

Hunger, thirst, exposure, sudden skirmishes with foes fighting from ambush, made the troopers of the Tenth not only first-class fighting men individually, but shaped them into a military machine.

BANDIT PURSUITS INTO MEXICO NOT NEW TO THEM

From post to post, the Tenth was transferred through the great Western country.

The Sioux, the Cheyennes and the Apaches fled before their intrepid charges.

Sometimes, by special arrangement with the Mexican Government, which was less exacting than it is now, the Tenth crossed over into that neighboring republic in pursuit of its savage quarry.

One of the treasured possessions of the officers' mess of the regiment is a spirited picture by Frederic Remington, showing Lieutenant Powhatan Clarke rescuing a colored trooper from the Apaches on Lebo's height, Santa Barbara range, in the Province of Sonora.

It is a fine tradition of this regiment, which shows itself in the devotion of officers to men, of men to officers. There is no color line in the trade of war. This is especially so in the Tenth, where, as there have been few changes as compared with other regiments, the men have come to know each other well and hold their officers in the highest personal regard. Brothers could not live together in greater affection than do the men of the Tenth, whether they be in the ranks, non-commissioned officers or hold high commands.

RESCUE OF TROOPER IS A TRADITION OF THE TENTH

The rescue of John Randall, a private, in 1867 is an example of the way in which the members of the Tenth stand by each other. Randall, with two civilians, was waylaid by a band of Cheyennes about forty-five miles from Fort Hays, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. His companions were killed and he was shot in the hip.

He backed against a bank, however, and kept the Indians off, and finally several of them tumbled the earth on him from above. The officers at the post missed Randall and a detachment was sent in search of him.

They found the place where he had made his stand, for it was surrounded by the bodies of thirteen braves. Near by was an Indian sentry, who had been stationed there to kill the trooper should he be able to crawl out.

The Indian was slain, but the discharge of the carbine brought out eighty warriors, who gave battle to the detachment. They were finally driven away, and, when all was over, there came from the earth the faint voice of Randall. He was dug out and taken in triumph back to the post.

PERSHING ONCE HELD LIEUTENANCY IN TENTH

All sorts and conditions of men had their part in the winning of the West, and, high among them, I would place the intrepid Tenth, which protected the settlers in the wilderness, gave solace of safety to women and children, and became the couriers of our civilization.

Theirs was a life of self-sacrifice, of devoted and loyal service, so that where there was barbarism there should come peaceful and well-tilled fields and teeming cities. All honor to the Tenth for its part in that mighty enterprise, which brought order out of chaos and gave the United States a new domain!

Under such leaders as Colonel Grierson, Colonel Mizner and later that peerless commander of cavalry General Guy V. Henry, the Tenth was year by year bound into an organization which thought as one and acted as one. It is most interesting to recall, too, that Major-General John J. Pershing, now in command of our portion, was once a lieutenant in that regiment and had ridden with it in many a quest for redskins.

WENT INTO SPANISH WAR TRAINED AS FIGHTERS

The Tenth, as the need for fighting grew less, took on more of the function of mounted police, and yet, such was the pride of tradition, war service was the ideal that was always uppermost in the minds of every member. Many of the original recruits remained as long as the Government would let them, for they hated to retire. So it was that the Tenth in peace had in reserve its deadly efficiency, and it went into the Spanish war with veteran officers and many a grizzled sergeant, who was in himself a tower of strength.

It seems only yesterday that there rang through the country the call for us to take up arms against the power of Spain. I was a captain in the Seventy-first of New York and, when war was declared, was made junior major.

Standing a few days ago in the armory of the Seventy-first, talking with the officers and watching the signs of preparation for departure to the border, there came to me vividly the scenes of haste and anxiety and work which preceded the fighting on Cuban soil.

If, in spite of two years' talk about preparedness, the militia now is not equipped for service in the field, what was it in '98, when the National Guard set forth with antiquated arms to meet a foe on a foreign soil.

LEAVES ITS HORSES BEHIND AND EMBARKS FOR CUBA

Not so with the Tenth, which is ever ready for a fight or a frolic. When the orders came for it to move, it was mostly at Fort Keogh in Montana. It went to Chickamauga and then to the camps in Florida.

When the time came for it to join our forces, which were to invade Cuba, it left all animals behind. The lack of transportation and the fact, then reported, that the country about Santiago was too rough for horses, sent the Tenth to battle as dismounted cavalry.

There were horses with Troop M, which made a daring landing in Cuba under Second Lieutenant C. P. Johnson and joined the army of General Gomez, the revolutionary leader, but the Tenth as a whole ceased to be centaurs. To the well-disciplined and adaptable troopers this was no drawback, for every unit of the command has initiative which overrides routine and custom.

TENTH BACKBONE OF AMERICAN ATTACK

The movement of the American forces in Cuba was beset by many difficulties. It is not my purpose at this late day to write in any spirit of carping criticism, yet I feel that owing to the spectacular leadership of one volunteer organization, the Tenth has never had full recognition from the public for its work in Cuba, although no meed of official praise has ever been withheld, as the records of the War Department show.

The achievements of the Tenth were the admiration of the foreign military observers who accompanied our expedition, and they were impartial witnesses. They did not hesitate to assert their belief that the dismounted colored troopers were the very backbone of the American attack.

Certain it is that the Tenth got the Rough Riders out of a bad hole at Las Guasimas. Their timely arrival avoided a greater disaster to the Rough Riders in the first land engagement near Santiago.

BRILLIANT CHARGE UP SAN JUAN HILL

The charge of the Tenth up the steep and tangled slope of San Juan hill will always have a place in the military annals of the world. That exploit was a big moment of American history.

One of the strong features of the conduct of the Tenth at San Juan was its fine sense of discipline, of self-control, and its exhibition of repression under the most trying conditions.

It kept raw troops from firing on their comrades in the distance, for the Tenth was used to wars of the ambuscado.

What an example of obedience was that when, for an hour and a quarter, one of its troops stood within sight of the Spaniards at a spot where the enemy had the exact range and never fired a shot, so that they might not

risk the lives of other American soldiers.

Note the sight, too, of a gray-haired Sergeant of the Tenth leading a troop, for the mortality among commissioned officers was high, and, as cool as a cucumber, posting his men, calling to each other by name.

My friend, Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Baldwin, who commanded the Tenth in the Spanish War, has graphically told of the charge of the black troopers upon the Spanish dons at Santiago.

SPANIARDS AMAZED BY INTREPID FOEMEN

In all official accounts, the story is told of how the colored troopers swarmed up the heights, running where they could, discharging their carbines as they moved at double time, attacking an enemy "dug in" and often blasted in, for some of the intrenchments at the top of the hill were actually in solid stone. The attack with small arms was against a block house and against well-intrenched soldiers, supported by artillery.

An intrepid exploit this, as ever soldiers have known, so daring in its execution that small wonder was it the Spaniards blinked in astonishment when these trim fighters hurled themselves into the trenches and fought them hand to hand.

Part of the Tenth was with the Rough Riders in the attack on the neighboring Kettle Hill, and aided that command well. Two troops of the Tenth reported to Colonel Roosevelt, who found at the summit, as he has written, about 400 men in all, of various regiments, including, presumably, some of his own. The Rough Riders and the Tenth troops then went back to the neighboring blockhouse at San Juan Hill.

In retrospect it seems easy, no doubt, to have won at San Juan and to have taken its blockhouse with scant artillery and practically by an infantry charge, yet there were moments when fate hung tremulously in the balance. There was even talk of withdrawing, but the troops officers decided to remain.

DEVOTION OF TROOPERS LEAVES LASTING MARK

The devotion of the black troopers not only to their country, but to their officers, is indelibly impressed upon military history. Two of them, amid a rain of Mauser bullets, bore a wounded Major to safety, and there are many such instances.

White officers in a colored regiment are more of targets for an enemy than in other commands. That accounts for the large number of Tenth officers wounded or killed in the Spanish-American war, and it will be noted, too, that the officers of the troop which engaged the Mexicans at Carrizal were marked for the bullets. Yet those who have felt the stir of spirit which always goes with the Tenth never take into consideration such added risks of war.

MEN OF REGIMENT CALLOUS TO SUFFERING

The Tenth is a military mechanism of course, but also it is an institution pervaded by an ideal. I know of no regiment which has a higher sense of duty, both among the officers and in the ranks. This quality makes the men almost callous to their own sufferings, even when seriously wounded. A trooper of the Tenth was seen in the thick of the fight at Santiago, bleeding from a large wound in the thigh. He was told to go to the rear, as his attention was called to his injury.

"Oh, that's all right," was his reply. "That's been theah this long time."

In the official accounts of the action, we find numerous references to the valor of this gallant body. Of Troop A, it was reported that "the behavior of the enlisted men was magnificent, paying studious attention to orders while on the firing line and generally exhibiting an intrepidity which makes the first-class soldier."

GENERAL WHEELER WROTE IN PRAISE OF SERVICES

Of Troop I, it was said, "I can only do justice to the troop by mentioning by name all who were engaged, not only for their bravery, but for their splendid discipline under the most demoralizing fire."

General Joseph Wheeler, who commanded the cavalry division, wrote in highest praise of the services of the Tenth in the Santiago campaign.

The regiment, after peace with Spain was declared, returned for a short time to the United States and was sent to Montauk Point for recuperation. It was then returned to Cuba, and it remained for two years there, where it was employed in the pacification and general reconstruction of the affairs of the island.

The regiment was sent later to the Philippines, where it did efficient service on much the same lines which t had followed in Cuba. On its return from the land of the Filipinos he Tenth landed in New York city nd marched up Broadway on its way to entrain for Fort Ethan Allen t became the center of a popular ovation and made a deep impressior at the time by its soldierly bearing nd its fine appearance.

GOOD NATURE OF MEN CHARACTERISTIC OF RACE

Its employment on the Mexican punitive expedition was logical, as the regiment is composed of well-trained men, accustomed to hardships, seasoned to a tropical climate, and inspired with the quality so inestimably valuable to the thoroughgoing soldier, that of making the best of the most adverse circumstances.

It may be said that the wonderful good nature of these colored troopers is a racial characteristic. That is only a half truth. The spirit of the men of the Tenth is due to that happiness which comes from a sense of having done one's duty. There is no regiment in the regular service which has greater esprit de corps, nor more pride in its traditions. Its average trooper can tell you offhand the names of officers for years back, even to the very organization of the regiment. He misses nothing of importance.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS LIKE FATHERS TO MEN

To the enlisted men the officers of the Tenth are like fathers. They look after the interests of the troopers whenever they can. Supplies, equipment and all the details are attended to with a meticulous care. That is why, when circumstances permit, that those black cavalrymen are so smart in their attire and have the air peculiar to crack regiments everywhere. They are unusually particular about their appearance when not engaged in grim business. Likewise, they care for their mounts with a solicitude which almost makes the man and horse as one.

The negro naturally understands horses. He can talk to a horse or mule by the hour. To hear a Tenth trooper discussing a situation with his mount is a treat. To him the horse is not merely a living transport, but a comrade with a soul. The intelligent horses of the New York police cavalry have much the same appreciation of what is going on about them as have the mounts of the Tenth. It is this mutual understanding between man and horse which helps to make these troopers such splendid horsemen.

NEGROES PATTERNS OF MILITARY BEARING

The detachment of colored riders which, on occasions, makes a fine display at the United States Military Academy at West Point is composed of men selected from the Ninth and the Tenth cavalry. At the reservation on the Hudson they act principally as grooms to the horses of the cadets, but, be this as it may, they are always in themselves patterns of military bearing and soldierly qualities.

Wherever the troopers of the Tenth are going, no matter how prosaic their task, no matter how unpleasant, they never fail to give to their work a touch of imagination and of romance. They have within them the fire of enthusiasm which makes all work an inspired labor. Whether swinging along on the Western plains, looking for outlaws or hostile Indians, or charging up heights crowned with deadly fire, they glow with the ardor which has made heroes since the world began.

Kipling, in one of his poems, pays tribute to "Fuzzy Wuzzy of the Soudan, the first-class fighting man." One day some one will write a poem, I hope, which will give all credit to these horsemen of ours who know no fear and are ever prepared to do their duty for the honor of their country and their flag.

THE NEGRO TROOPERS ALONG THE RIO GRANDE

Interesting Story of Conditions that Obtain on the Mexican Border.

N.Y. Age 8/17/16

INACTION DISAPPOINTING

Treatment of the Negro Soldiers by Texans has Gone the Limit both in Being Good and in Being Bad—Thousands of the Texas People Lined El Paso's Streets and Paid Tribute to Men of 10th.

The following interesting story of the conditions that are to be found along the Mexican border has been written for THE AGE by a former trooper of the famous Fighting Tenth, whose knowledge and information has been gained by actual contact and observation, and who is at the present time located at El Paso, Texas. Tom J. Clement, who sends the story, was late a sergeant in K Troop, 10th U. S. Cavalry, and wore the medal of an expert rifleman.

Entering the army as a private, Clement became a clerk in the headquarters office and in the commissary department; was an assistant steward in the Post Exchange, where he came in contact with the entire regiment, officers and men; was captain and quarterback of the best football team of the 10th; was catcher for the baseball team; athletic correspondent for *The Army and Navy Register;* took a prominent part in the Y. M. C. A., and sang in the Post Quartet; so, as he says, he knows the colored soldier personally—the 10th particularly well. His period of service extended over three "government years."

Mr. Clement's article is as follows:

EL PASO, Texas.—The unexpected peace winds have scattered the war clouds that hung so heavily over these parts some weeks ago and there's many a disappointed heart beating to-day along the Rio Grande. So if all that happens, happens for the best, let this be no exception that our boys in khaki, so ready and anxious to fight the desert conditions and chase a bandit "army" around in Mexico, are still for the most part on this side. That the task, however, may yet confront them, at this writing remains a matter of conjecture. That it awaits the developments of the future is a fact that stands out in bold relief along the horizon of bandit raids, massacres and diplomatic negotiations.

The real preparedness parade of the United States has passed in review and pitched tents along the southwesterly walls of the nation's boundary. Yes, folks, they're here. Men of every calling, creed and color are here, and unless you have been lost in the North Woods or in solitary confinement for the past few moons you may know that the colored men are very much here and that they have been here for some time, and if anybody starts anything they're going to be here some more. History is full of it. When anything comes off they are always there and there in the big way.

Wilson Put on Soft Pedal.

No, we couldn't see it any other way and thought it was all over but the shouting a few weeks ago after the happenings around one Carrizal, but the soft word of the whiskered one in the land of *manana* turned away the wrath we felt sure to come. But Mr. W. W., noted patient of Dr. Rockwell, and eminent authority on the etimology of war, elected some years ago by one W. J. B. nd elected by a certain T. R., comes suddenly forward with the announcement that there'll be no [illegible]

ENQUIRER
Cincinnati, O.
JUN 30 1916
JUN 30

THE NEGRO IN UNIFORM.

He Makes a Good Soldier and Respects Discipline.

[New York World.]

Those who have had experience with him under arms testify that the American negro takes most readily and efficiently to soldiering. And this is testimony which it is interesting to consider now that it is likely that the first negro regiment is about to be organized into the national guard of the state of New York.

Happiness and the light heart are among the general characteristics of the black soldier. He goes about his business singing. It is related that during the Spanish War the colored cavalrymen had hardly dug their trenches at Santiago before their smuggled musical instruments were out and the camp was a medley place of tunefulness. And there was a white Colonel of the Twenty-fifth who was wont to boast of the chorus singing which he had made almost a part of the regimental drill.

The same childish simplicity which impels to this bursting into song leads to an overwhelming respect for the men in command. Discipline once instituted comes to stay in a negro regiment. Moreover, the rank and file carries so far its trust in its officers that the Captain of a company is quite apt to be the banker for his men, saving them from losses in camp gambling games.

Passions and excitements move the dusky soldier easily, it is true. To devotion to his officers, nevertheless, he adds pride in the service, ready excellence in the drill and a perfect willingness to follow where he is led. To ridicule, as a reproof, he is most sensitive. To the power of example he is keenly susceptible. To none of his white comrades is the appeal so effective as to him to perform for the honor of his race.

NEGRO CADETS AT [illegible] COLLEGE

N.Y. Age 2-24-16

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

QUINDARO, KAN.—On Thursday, January 13, the adjutant-general of Kansas, Gen. C. D. Martin, accompanied by Captain Garrett, of the First Kansas City Regiment, and Col. E. C. Little, 20th Kansas, retired, visited Western University, at Quindaro, to inspect and receive the Negro cadet corps recently organized in that institution. The company is composed of forty cadets and a band of thirty-five pieces.

General Martin issued commissions to the following officers: Booth Smith, Kansas City, captain; Fred Jackson, Quindaro, 1st lieutenant; Roy Deloney, Cherotah, Okla., 2nd lieutenant. Capt. N. Clark Smith, Kansas City, formerly of the United States army, is major and commandant.

Soldiers — 1916

The Amsterdam News 7/5/16

THE COLORED FIGHTER

Whether on the shell-swept plains of Flanders or in the ancient land of the Aztecs, the colored soldier is proving once again his worth, his supremacy as a fighter, and the fact beyond cavil that courage and devotion know no color line.

The exploits of the men of the Tenth in Mexico, and especially at Carrizal, where, faced with a superior armed force, they died protecting the Flag in such a manner as even in this time of world-wide war and alarms to make the deed ring round the world to the honor and glory of the entire American nation, are only equaled by the exploits of their Senegalese and Soudanese brethren fighting on the far-flung battle lines of the Entente Allies to-day.

For many years we, as a race, have had to deplore the effect of the prejudiced attitude of the white historian whose works were written so as to purposely leave the later generations of both the colored and white people in the dark as to the mark on American history made by our forefathers. Not only in this country have our good deeds been deliberately covered up, but we were steadfastly refused all comfort that even past glories might have given us by the action of the excavators and scientists in shamelessly perverting to their own line of thought any discoveries made affecting us. These scientific diggers into the past of nations instead of searching for the truth and impartially giving it out have most often, it seems to us, been motivated by the desire to disprove all suspicions that any of the colored races had a great past. When this was impossible and some one of the darker races was able to prove beyond question an antiquity of greater grandeur than was Greece, greater glory than was Rome, and a civilization older than either the next all is a branch of the white or Caucasian. Upon such piles of lies do white scientists endeavor to support "white supremacy."

After the war in Europe, however, the crumbs of comfort that come from past glories and ancient grandeur will be more desired by some of the present warring nations than by the colored races whose representatives are so bravely shedding their life's blood in the cause of democracy, and for all that the modern world holds dear in ideals. San Juan Hill, Carrizal and the many names in American history that have been glorified by the brave deeds of colored soldiers will be added when the veil of censorship is lifted to those others "somewhere in France" where the sons of Africa have made undying glory for the distant sunny fatherland.

In the meantime, Carrizal is nearer home to us in America and for our relations and friends slain there in the fearless execution of their duty as they saw it we bow our heads in sorrow none the less heart-felt because tempered with a Spartan-like pride.

Chicago Defender 7/1/16

THE BLACK TROOPS.

AGAIN THE CRY IS RINGING throughout the country, "The black troops fought nobly." Again it fell to the lot of the black man to be the first to shed his blood in the defense of his country. When trouble with Mexico appeared imminent it was the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry and the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry that were hurried to the border. There were many other regiments fully equipped that could have been pressed into service, regiments that are now on the border line, but the powers that be, and in fact the entire country, know so well how dependable in every situation these troopers are, how absolutely loyal to the government for which they fight and give up their lives, how fearlessly they face danger when the old red and white is waving over their heads, that the trust was placed in their hands. How they have acquitted themselves thus far is too well known to need repetition here.

History seldom records such gallantry as was displayed by the two troops of the Tenth Cavalry who were decoyed by a flag of truce into a trap set by the enemy, then fired on from every quarter, even the murderous machine guns being brought into play. Of some hundred and twenty men seven returned to tell the tale, and the stories told by these survivors of the havoc wrecked even against overwhelming odds by their comrades on the Mexican troops clinches the statement that the black soldiers have no equal in the military world.

Every dark face spells pure, unadulterated Americans. There is never an occasion to throw them in the melting pot to make them forget their former ties. It was our hands, our labor, that largely made this country what it is; it matters not to whom the credit is given, the stern, stubborn fact remains the same. There would have been no south without the black man; there is little without him now. We are proud of our record in peace and in war, and though our men may go down to their graves in the discharge of their duty, there is consolation in the knowledge that we have done our part toward preserving the honor, the dignity and the good name of the country we rightfully claim as our own.

The Amsterdam News 6/28/16

OUR INTEREST IN MEXICO

Ten million colored people dragging out a greatly hindered and haphazard existence among some ninety million people of an antagonistic race, who have hitherto showed no effort to hide from us the fact that they considered this a white man's country and the colored man a mere intruder, would do well to look ahead in practical statesmanship and ponder the effect on their future possibilities of a Mexico crushed or annexed beyond all recognition and hope of rejuvenation.

While, unfortunately, our ten millions are not given due recognition in the government of this nation, nor yet are incorporated in an independent nation of their own with trained statesmen and diplomats of color to peer into the future and handle accordingly the situations of the present, it is all the same essential that the deeds of the present be viewed on the basis of their possible effect on the future—our future.

It is in this light that we must view the developments across the Rio Grande. It is because of its possible baneful effect upon our future as much as because of its injustice to the Mexican that we must object with might and main to any annexation of Mexican territory and aggrandizement of this country at the expense of her weaker neighbor. Then, too, the Mexicans are blood relations and the victims of the same Caucasian superciliousness that throughout the world is driving the colored races together for joint protection. And because of the colored blood that has been shed and will be shed for the prestige of the Stars and Stripes in Mexico we have the right to our opinion and to see that Mexico is not made another Belgium under the guise of intervention.

WITH THE EIGHTH REGIMENT

BY CORPORAL STANLEY NORVELL

Chicago Defender 8/12/16

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 11.—The officers and men of the Eighth Illinois infantry resent and protest the malicious false statements which have been sent in to the Chicago Defender by irresponsible individuals, who presume to be newspaper correspondents. We read some of their shameful stories with pity for our relatives and friends at home, whom we believe are needlessly grieved by unfounded stories of our alleged dangers and mistreatment. Gen. Funston has started an investigation of these pests, with the idea of ridding the camp of them.

A formal reception was given in honor of Corporal Edward Ayers of Company D, Eighth Illinois infantry, at the residence of Mr. James Manuel by Miss Florence Manuel and Mrs. Jointer, 604 E. Crockett street, San Antonio, Tex. The soldier boys in attendance were: First Sergt. Wm. E. Stewart, Co. D; Sergt. John McDonald, Co. D; Sergt. Norman E. Green, Co. D; Private Robert H. Smith, Co. D; Private Samuel H. Henderson, Co. D; Private Elwood D. Stegger, Co. D; Private James E. Fisher, hospital corps.

It is suspected that Capt. Benjamin Pickney of the crack D company has been indulging in secret athletic training, judging from the wonderful sprint he made last Sunday from the company mess tent to his quarters when he observed his tent being carried from the vicinity with great rapidity by a typical Texas cyclone which blew up suddenly.

Private Eugene Banks of Company C won two boxing matches and one wrestling match. He says he enjoyed the workout fine and sends best regards to all his friends.

Sergt. Herbert Bruce (Circus Solly) of Company D, Eighth Illinois infantry, was more than pleased when the call came ordering the regiment to the border. He thought that he was going to see some active service against Villa. Since arriving at Fort Sam Houston he finds that the only activity in sight is that against rattlesnakes, scorpions, bumble bees, horned toads, tarantulas and, last, but not least, Old Sol. He says the regiment is camped just a mile and a half from the latter.

Corporal Elias F. E. Williams, senior corporal of the crack D company, was promoted this week to the rank of first class sergeant. Sergt. Williams is well known in Chicago society circles, being a member of Bethel church choir. His many friends in D company and throughout the regiment rejoiced in his promotion. It is only another demonstration of the fact that a Christian gentleman is sure to rise above his fellows in military as well as in civil life. Other company promotions are as follows: Corporal John McDonald promoted to sergeant, Corporal Norman Green promoted to sergeant, Private Leroy Selby pormoted to corporal, Private Edward Edmunds promoted to corporal, Private John Stevenson promoted to corporal, Private Richard (Curly) Jones promoted to corporal, Private John Stevenson promoted to corporal, Private Wm. Burke promoted to corporal, Private Lawrence Johnson promoted to corporal, Private Joseph Jones promoted to corporal; Private Alford Corbett promoted to corporal, Private Edward Ayers promoted to corporal, Private Jonas Lunbart promoted to trumpeter.

Established and most Complete Cutting Bureau in the World

TACOMA, WASH.

JUN 11 1916

Negro Soldiers in U. S. Wars

Editor of Tacoma Ledger: America has just closed its sacred holiday, which is annually held in memory of those blessed veterans of the Civil war who gave up their lives that this country might not be destroyed. Many years have rolled away since then and doubtless with them many individual memories, but the world can never forget the glorious results they achieved. These will continue to grow as long as liberty is one of America's principles.

The "lame and halt" have met at the cemeteries all over our fair land and there scattered their flowers and shed their tears. Through press and from platform fond memories have been recalled.

I feel, in speaking of heroes, one or two words should be said of the negro soldier who has fought in all of America's great battles and faithfully performed his duty. In many his blood has been the first to be shed. In Boston there stands a monument to the world which tells us that the first blood shed in the American Revolution was that of a negro, Crispus Attucks. The first in the Spanish-American war was that of a negro, Corporal White, and in the Union army, whose memory we revere, 18,500 black men wore the blue and fought, bled and died for the preservation of the Union.

No words of mine, though, can so aptly fit as the poem entitled "The Colored Soldier," by our poet laureate, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, that I am sending you.

Perhaps it would be interesting to some of your readers to know that Decoration day, as it has been so often called, had its origin in a Southern state, and from negro school children.

At the close of the war when many of the whites were going South and offering their services as missionary teachers among the negroes, James Redpath in Charleston, N. C., offered his services free as superintendent of the schools, which were accepted by Gen Hatch, commanding the district, and Gen. Saxton of the Freedman's bureau.

On one of his visits to the negro schools Mr. Redpath spoke to the children of freedom and its cost and talked of decorating the graves of the defenders and friends who were willing to pay the cost with their lives.

After his speech one little girl who was so deeply impressed said: "Let all of us go and get armfuls of posies and hide the graves from sight, so we can never see them no more, never no more."

This was in April. The following May the negro school children of Charlestown marched to the graves to thus decorate them. It is said most every one had his arms full of flowers. This was the first great observance and it was not left alone to the negro school children, for many whites joined.

To the memory of these blessed dead 10,000 people gathered on May 1, 1865, and with them a battalion of soldiers, and here it was that the custom of sounding taps and firing a volley over the grave was inaugurated.

It struck the hearts of many loyal citizens, among them Gen. N. P. Chipman, who in '68 suggested to Gen. John A. Logan, head of the G. A. R., that they make such observances annual. He in turn called upon the organization to observe May 30, 1868. It was then called Decoration day, which lasted to 1884, when the G. A. R. renamed it Memorial day. Since 1866, when observed in Waterloo, N. Y., it has been a custom in the North.

May we be ever willing and ready to lay aside all care and sport for one day in the year to be devoted to the memory of the blessed dead.

PHOTO © BY INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE I

This soldier is one of the colored troopers of the famous Tenth Cavalry who was taken prisoner at the battle of Carrizal and taken to the penitentiary at Chihuahua City. This photograph was taken soon after the American prisoners were released and returned to United States soil at El Paso.

JOURNAL

Sioux City, Ia

JUN 30 1916

New York World: Those who have had experience with him under arms testify that the American negro takes most readily and efficiently to soldiering.

Happiness and the light heart are among the general characteristics of the black soldier. He goes about his business singing. It is related that during the Spanish war the colored cavalrymen had hardly dug their trenches at Santiago before their smuggled musical instruments were out and the camp was a medley place of tunefulness. And there was a white colonel of the Twenty-fifth who was wont to boast of the chorus singing which he had made almost a part of the regimental drill.

The same childish simplicity which inclines to this bursting into song leads to overwhelming respect for the men in command. Discipline once instituted comes to stay in a negro regiment. Moreover, the rank and file carries so far its trust in its officers that the captain of a company is quite apt to be the banker for his men, saving them from losses in camp gambling games.

Passions and excitements move the dusky soldier easily, it is true. To devotion to his officers, nevertheless, he adds pride in the service, ready excellence in the drill and a perfect willingness to follow where he is led. To ridicule, as a reproof, he is most sensitive. To the power of example he is keenly susceptible. To none of his white comrades is the appeal so effective as to him to perform for the honor of his race.

Kansas City Star: Every American will take pride in the gallant fight made by the men of the Tenth cavalry against overwhelming odds in the ambush in Mexico. Capt. Morey's account of their facing death singing bears out the history of negro troops whenever they have been called on to fight for their country. They have always done their duty cheerfully and ungrudgingly. By accident of birth their skin carries an excess of pigment. In spirit they are real Americans.

PITTSBURGH POST

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Negroes In the American Revolution

THE employment of Negroes became a subject of much importance at an early stage of the American War of Independence. The British naturally regarded slavery as an element of weakness in the condition of the colonies, in which the slaves were numerous, and laid their plans to gain the colored men and induce them to take up arms against their masters by promising them liberty on this condition.

The situation was looked upon by the public men of the colonies as alarming, and several of them urged the Congress to adopt the policy of emancipation. But while the general question of emancipation was defeated, the exigencies of the contest again and again brought up the practical one of employment for Negroes, whether bond or free.

In May, 1775, Hancock and Warren's committee of safety introduced the following formal resolution: "Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, as the contest now between Great Britain and the colonies respects the liberties and privileges of the latter, which the colonies are determined to maintain, that the admission of any person as soldiers into the army now raising, but only such as are freemen, will be inconsistent with the principles that are to be supported, and reflect dishonor on this colony, and that no slaves be admitted into this army upon any consideration whatever."

Washington took command of the army around Boston on July 3, 1775. The instructions for the recruiting officers from his headquarters at Cambridge prohibited the enlistment of any "Negroes." It may also be noticed that they were forbidden to enlist "any person who is not an American born, unless such person has a wife and family, and is a settled resident in this country."

Notwithstanding all this, the fact remains, as Bancroft says, that "the roll of the army at Cambridge had, from its first formation, borne the names of men of color." Free Negroes stood in the ranks by the side of white men. In the beginning of the war they had entered the provincial army, and the colored men, like others, were retained in the service after the troops were adopted by the continent."

A committee on conference, consisting of Dr. Franklin, Benjamin Harrison and Thomas Lynch, met at Cambridge, October 18, 1775, with the deputy governors of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the committee of the council of Massachusetts bay, to confer with General Washington, and advise a method for renovating the army. On October 23 the Negro question was presented and disposed of as follows: "Ought not Negroes to be excluded from the new enlistment, especially such as are slaves?" All were thought improper by the council of officers. It was agreed that they be rejected altogether.

In general orders, issued November 12 1775, Washington says: "Neither Negroes boys, unable to bear arms, nor old men unfit to endure the fatigues of the campaign, are to be enlisted."

Washington, however, in the last days of the year, under representations to him that the free Negroes who had served in his army were very much dissatisfied at being discarded, and fearing that they might seek employment in the British army, took the responsibility to depart from the resolution respecting them and gave license for their being enlisted.

Washington promised that if there was any objection on the part of Congress he would discontinue the enlisting of colored men, but on January 15, 1776, Congress determined "that the free Negroes who had served faithfully in the army at Cambridge may be re-enlisted therein, but no others."

The entire aspect of the affair changed when in 1779 the South began to be invaded. South Carolina, especially, was unable to make any effectual efforts with militia, by reason of the great proportion of citizens necessary to remain at home to prevent insurrections among the Negroes, and their desertion to the enemy, who were assiduous in their endeavors to excite both revolt and desertion.

The result was that in all the Southern states the legislatures passed resolutions to enlist Negroes, and the colored patriots of the Revolution are as much entitled as their white brethren for the ardor with which they fought the common enemy, whether they were bondsmen or freemen. It has never been possible to give an exact statement as to the number of Negroes who served in the Revolution, for the reason that they were generally mixed in regiments and not calculated separately.

Tomorrow—Celebrating the Washington Centenary.

THE NEGRO CITIZEN.

He Has Never Failed to Answer the Call of Duty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* When van Narodny makes the statement that the United States should treat the Mexicans as we treat our negroes and our Indians he is needlessly offending two races who are truly American in every way. He will only have to study some of the problems of the day and he will find that this country has nothing to brag about in the treatment of these races. He cannot name an instance where the negro has tried to live except by peaceful means.

He will also find that the negro is one of this country's most loyal citizens, and whenever Uncle Sam has called him to the flag he has answered, even though he has been discriminated against at almost every turn in life. W. F. BOWIES.

NEWARK, N. J., July 5.

SUN New York City 7/6/16

Soldiers - 1916

EAGLE

Brooklyn, N. Y.

WALKS AND TALKS

By JULIUS CHAMBERS

Now Let the Negro Race Stand by White Men Who Made It Free!

HAIL to the Tenth Cavalry! say I. As part of the same brigade with Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" at Las Guasimas, in the swamp lands of the Orienta Province, it suffered the first casualties in the taking of Santiago de Cuba. Its members have been (treacherously) slaughtered by Mexicans at Carrizal. Those that died in Cuba were killed in fair fight; but the horror of Tuesday is of a wholly different sort.

It makes a saint of Huerta!

Details indicate that the Americans were lured into a trap and then slaughtered in cold blood!

This is the crowning disgrace of Carranza, who has been pampered by the Washington Government and furnished with the very munitions of war that will now be employed to destroy American soldiers!

The trick was that of African Zulus; hereafter, the "Greasers" must be fought as the British handled naked savages, or as Kitchener dealt with Sudanese followers of the Mahdi at Omdurman.

The Tenth Cavalry is a regiment of colored troops.

Although of African blood, there are no hyphenates among them! They are true patriots. Their respect and fidelity to the flag is evident from their conduct in front of Santiago and at Carrizal.

When attacked in Mexico they dismounted and fought their cowardly, ambushed enemies to the death. Seventeen, at the last reports, were killed, including their commander, Captain Boyd. Seventeen out of less than 100!

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Most of these colored heroes owe much less to the American people than do the Germans, Hungarians and Irish, who have made this country their home and grown comfortably or immensely rich here. Some of them fortunes accumulated by Teutons, who left "their beloved Fatherland" to escape military duty or prison for revolutionary acts, are fabulous. Several such persons are known to me who arrived in the steerage and now flaunt their millions in the faces of native-born Americans, while contributing aid and sympathy to bomb-throwers and incendiaries destroying American factories, merely because munitions of war cannot be shipped to the Central Powers and can be sold to the Allies.

If the Washington Government had any real backbone it would give out the list of these creatures, as it did the names of the miserable wretches who "bilked" the treasury out of money to get home from Europe when the present war broke out. And did you observe in that list that four-fifths of the names were those of foreign character—especially Jewish, Teutonic and Slavic? Such was the fact. I have the list before me, and I venture to say that 90 per cent. of these "welchers" on a generous loan are lovers of "that dear You-rope!"

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Now I want to talk frankly to a large, and generally intelligent, class of colored men in the United States.

The late Booker T. Washington was my devoted and beloved friend. Our relations had been intimate for twelve years. The fact that he had a black skin made no difference with me.

Ever since the Greeley campaign of 1872, when the blacks turned against their life-long champion, I had thought the average enfranchised negro an ungrateful human. I had told Washington so, and he agreed with me; but he argued that resentment was natural against the white man who had enslaved his forebears. He insisted that chiefest of his own life's work was to dispel that very natural resentment among his own people. Then we could agree!

You know how nobly he accomplished this sole aim of his far too brief life.

He was a real reformer.

While other people may have been louder talkers, Booker T. Washington was an earnest, tireless student of the best methods for making useful, patriotic Americans of a mentally deficient race.

He was a believer in education and work as the two means for regenerating the American negro! He founded the Tuskegee Institute not only to improve the minds of his people, but to give to them a fair start in life by imparting to the men a craftsman's knowledge of some useful trade.

Washington was not only a man of initiative—one of the highest traits ascribable to members of the human race who live for others than themselves—but he was an effective executive.

He carried out what he planned.

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And yet, the field was very vast.

The humane plans of "The Great Emancipator," Abraham Lincoln, failed of execution owing to his death at the hands of an assassin. Washington's real work could only be for the benefit of hundreds, while millions needed the same uplifting hand, but were beyond his reach! During his time, Mr. Washington probably developed 10,000 intelligent, patriotic Americans out of the most unpromising materials.

That is a splendid record; but he walked almost alone.

True, there was an institution at Hampton, Va.; there, too, was Lincoln University and many of the so-called white colleges of this land that opened their classrooms to men with colored faces; but he had to admit the task so large that generations must pass before an ideal upbuilding of his long-downtrodden race could occur.

In our last talk, at my club, where I was always glad to welcome him, Washington reverted to this very subject and regretted that there were not a hundred men of his race engaged in work similar to his own. He did not say so, but he knew that only philanthropists at heart could enter upon such life tasks, most discouraging in many features.

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One had to be aglow with eternal hope to keep on the job! Few members of the Caucasian race gave further thought to the descendants of Ham than they did to the Indians or to the insane! God had been good to the negroes in freeing them, they reasoned; their subsequent progress might be entrusted to the same custody!

Just as if the Almighty ever had intended one of his creatures to be owned by another!

Such was the barrier that this man Washington, born a slave, tried to overcome. His work, far as it went, was glorious!

Today, a bright vista opens before the colored men of the United States.

The census of 1910 shows that more than one-ninth of the population of this country is of negro blood! The exact figures are: White, 81,731,957, and negro, 9,827,763. In the South Atlantic States of this Union are 4,112,488 men, women and children of negro blood; in the other Southern States, 4,636,939. Here we have a total negro population of 8,700,000, which leaves only 1,100,000 for the rest of the country.

To the South, therefore, the Nation ought to turn, in an hour of National peril, for a large addition to its Army.

The generation of white lovers of war that dragged this country into bloodshed in 1861 is dead, or past the fighting age.

Why not appeal to the million and a half negro men south of the Potomac to join the Army?

Their courage was shown in the Civil War and in the conflict with Spain.

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Now is a rare and timely opportunity for American negroes to perform valuable services for their country!

I was especially impressed with the failure of some specimens of that race to appreciate what a vast change for the better has come over their fortunes since 1864 when riding uptown in the subway yesterday afternoon. Half a dozen white men in khaki were en route to camp, at Van Cortland Park.

Two of the troopers were accompanied by young wives, who, with tearful eyes, were making the journey as far as the end of the railway.

To these young women the sad reality of parting was very vivid.

This group was standing in the aisle of the crowded train, while upon seats directly opposite them three utterly shiftless negroes were lolling, laughing and joking!

Here were five young men going to war to preserve the honor of a land that sheltered these negroes as much as it did them! Yet these three creatures were utterly oblivious of the fact that five white men were already in the National service for their protection. Not only did they neglect to offer the evidently suffering women seats, but seemed to be making remarks about the brown-suited troopers.

As a descendant of three generations of abolitionist ancestry, I could hardly restrain an impulse to take the mulattoes by the ears and pull them out of their nests!

Near by, on the other side of the car, were three Italians, with grime of the mortar-box upon them, equally complacent.

For a moment I was in hearty sympathy with German ideas of militarism!

I could not avoid the mental reflection that the life of any one of the five young Americans on their way to the front might be pitifully sacrificed to protect such worthless examples of earth as the six degenerates I have mentioned.

I do not discriminate between white and black; but I did feel that the negro-blooded owed more to this generation of white-blooded citizens than did alien foreigners.

Now is the time for the negroes to redeem themselves, and to show that, as a race, they are not ungrateful.

24TH INFANTRYMAN WRITES FROM MEXICO

"I am still in Columbus. The driver and I have a wek's layover to repair the machine, which is greatly in need of a general overhauling.

Believe me, this is some place. When I left it, it was a very small town, and now it is a good sized place. They have put up automobile repair shops, and several new large buildings. There are two "chow" places where you see signs "Colored trade not wanted," and we are down here trying to protect their homes and lives. The Amsterdam News

It is certainly disgusting to see the way these crackers act. 6/7/16.

The United States Army is a farce. When the Twenty-fourth Infantry hiked into Mexico, they were full-packed, the white soldiers were light-packed. They are now in Mexico drilling every morning from one to three hours in the hot sun and sand storms, about two miles from camp. There are several truck-trains here, and one of them holds the record for making the fastest time in Mexico. It is a white company's truck with colored drivers and is called the "Flying Squadron."

The colored soldiers are well treated by the Mexicans, but the white soldiers do not seem to get along.

I had a long talk with a well-educated young Mexican who asked me what I was fighting for. I could not answer the question. He said: 'If I had the four colored regiments, I could give the United States a long run.'

I saw in Collier's or Leslie's where the longest hike made in Mexico was by the Sixteenth Infantry—twenty-six miles. That is all wrong. The Company L, Twenty-fourth Infantry, made thirty-two miles in one day, full-packed."

TIMES-PICAYUNE

New Orleans, La.

The "Federal Volunteer Provision."

New Orleans, April 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The Times-Picayune:

Under the title "Negro Private Killed" on the 9th inst., at Del Rio, Texas, in your issue of even date, and the turbulence of sixteen more of them having caused telegrams signed by a number of citizens to be sent to Washington for the removal of the negro troops to some other station, is only more evidence that Senator Vardaman's stand on the "Federal Volunteer" provision and his vote and those that voted with him to eliminate the section was, without doubt, eminently the wiser and safer course.

It is my opinion that very few men alive in this country today know and understand the American negro better than the gentleman from Mississippi, or possibly had a better chance to study him, as his own state furnished him with one of the greatest opportunities.

The Brownsville affair still lingers in our memory, nor do we forget to take into consideration the general temperament, that in religion he is emotional, exerting but small influence on his morality, nor the usual self-importance and vanity that fills him, inspired by false ideas of martial glory that is characteristic.

Senator Gallinger's debate was more likely caused by sentiment on the question than any extensive knowledge of the colored race. There are nearly ten million negroes in the United States of which only three million are scattered o'er the vast area north of Mason and Dixon's line, while New England, the home of Senator Gallinger, has the least of them for the climate is not propitious so it is highly probable that Senator Gallinger has something still to learn concerning the American negro.

EMILE F. WEIDIG.

NEGRO SOLDIERS PREPARING CAMP FOR OHIO'S ARMY.

Ninth Battalion Rushes Preparations at Upper Arlington.

The Gazette 6/7/16

Columbus, O.—The four companies of the Ninth battalion located in Cleveland, Dayton, Columbus and Springfield, reported at the mobilization camp here today. These Afro American companies were not included in the mobilization order issued by the war department, but were ordered here last night by Adjutant General Hough. It is understood that they are to be used in the work of preparing the mobilization camp for the remainder of the troops who are

expected to arrive Thursday or early Friday. With the assistance of the Ninth battalion work progressed rapidly today on the construction of the camp.

Negroes Will Return When Camp Is Pitched.

The Colored troopers, who were not included in President Wilson's call, will be relieved of duty as soon as the camp is completed.—Cleveland (Daily) News, Wednesday, June 21, 1916.

COURANT

The Negro As A Soldier.

(New York World.)

Those who have had experience with him under arms testify that the American negro takes most readily and efficiently to soldiering. And this is testimony which it is interesting to consider now that it is likely that the first negro regiment is about to be organized into the National Guard of the state of New York.

Happiness and the light heart are among the general characteristics of the black soldier. He goes about his business singing. It is related that during the Spanish war the colored cavalrymen had hardly dug their trenches at Santiago before their smuggled musical instruments were out and the camp was a medley place of tunefulness. And there was a white colonel of the Twenty-fifth who was wont to boast of the chorus singing which he had made almost a part of the regiment drill.

The same childish simplicity which impels to this bursting into song leads to an overwhelming respect for the men in command. Discipline once instituted comes to stay in a negro regiment. Moreover, the rank and file carries so far its trust in its officers that the captain of a company is quite apt to be the banker for his men, saving them from losses in camp gambling games.

Passions and excitements move the dusky soldier easily, it is true. To devotion to his officers, nevertheless, he adds pride in the service, ready excellence in the drill and a perfect willingness to follow where he is led. To ridicule, as a reproof, he is most sensitive. To the power of example he is keenly susceptible. To none of his white comrades is the appeal so effective as to him to perform for the honor of his race.

AMERICAN

Baltimore, Md.

THE COLORED SOLDIER.

To the Editor: The writer knows that blind prejudice hinders his race even in offering its services to a nation in need, but patriotism will not even balk at this sore wrong. If our nation were to show the right spirit toward all soldiers in the uniform, it would be possible to raise a million black soldiers alone. At Washington last week 40 able-bodied colored men offered the country their services, while five white men did the same. This proves nothing against the latter, but it does speak for the former. We ought to let colored boys go to West Point and Annapolis and prepare for real service.

Race and blood relationship must not be allowed to hamstring our military organization. Let us have a real army open to all qualified Americans on equal terms. Let us drop our red tape and act on higher grounds.

The men of the Tenth Cavalry are defending the Texas border. There is no outcry against them now; for they are shielding the people of Brownsville et al. from Mexican bullets. They are soldiers of the first order. One hundred thousand like them would be an assurance against any infantry attack from without. Treat all citizens as citizens, all soldiers as soldiers and all will be well.

JAMES R. L. DIGGS.

Baltimore, July 6.

INTER OCEAN

Chicago, Ill.

THE NEGRO LEFT OUT.

In anticipation of the preparedness demonstration in the large cities of the middle west, a large cartoon appeared on the front page of one of the daily papers of Chicago, apparently to intensify the ardent zeal of all Chicagoans. In this cartoon a man representing Chicago was blowing the trumpet of preparedness, in response to which hyphenated Americans and all nationalities with the exception of the negro were reporting.

It is scarcely necessary to call attention to the unfairness of such a cartoon Neither is it necessary to review the different occasions in which the negro has rendered indispensable service to this country and the willingness and readiness with which he has responded to the colors during the wars of the past. Under the blazing sun, upon the burning sands of the Mexican deserts, he has kept his shoulders to the wheel of the Villa chase. Yet some dailies seem to want him ignored on such a patriotic occasion as the recent monster parade.

Being a negro myself, I would expect this of newspapers in the south, but such a cartoon reflects upon the unbiased attitude and the fairness to all mankind for which the newspaper that printed it has always stood.

Chicago. ALEXANDER WEBB.

POST

Intelligencer

SEATTLE, WASH.

Mexicans Seem to Have More Respect for Black Than White Men.

Gregory Mason, in the Outlook.

The Mexicans marvel at the negro regiments, of which there are four, or parts of four, in the expedition.

The negroes, by the way, make splendid soldiers. They are, on the whole, more proud of the uniform than the white men, they are more amenable to discipline, less inclined to grumble, and they are fully as brave and enduring as the whites, although they have less individual mentality and initiative. Most of them are negroes from the Southern states, and most of them are commanded by officers from the South, whom they understand and respect thoroughly.

Perhaps it is because the negroes do look to them more ferocious and formidable than the white soldiers, or perhaps it is because they have learned the contempt of familiarity for the white Americans, having done as they pleased with American civilians in Mexico for several years, that the Mexicans are much more in awe of the negroes than of the whites. In their half savage minds, the peons have already concocted a mythology about the negro, which paints him as a terrible creature, tireless and almost invulnerable, whose favorite food is tender Mexican baby

INTER OCEAN

Chicago, Ill.

NEWS

JUL 17 1916

AS TO NEGRO CITIZENS.

I wish to thank The Daily News and its correspondent, Gene Morgan, who dares to rise up among those inimical to my people and speak so frankly and encouragingly of the manly and soldierly bearing of the 8th regiment of Illinois, now in camp at San Antonio, Tex., without fear of causing The Daily News the loss of its prestige as the world's most reliable, cleanest and fairest journal.

If there were more fearless editors of this type, there could be welded together out of this heterogeneous population a united loyal Americanism, which is very essential to the safety of our national existence. We cannot create a nationalism or a genuine American spirit as long as we hold to the hyphen or cling blindly to prejudice. A nation cannot endure with a divided allegiance, half one thing and half another, half American and half African.

Colored citizens owe allegiance to no flag save America's. Three hundred years' residence upon this soil has made us genuine Americans. And as that spirit was manifested at Lexington, New Orleans, Petersburg and Las Guasimas, so now that same spirit of patriotism impelled the colored troops to charge the flaming muzzles of machine gun fire at Carrizal, Mexico. W. M. O'NEALL.

Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN

JAN 24 1916

The Negro a Loyal Citizen

To the Editor of "The Bulletin."

Sir: I have read the article by "American Citizen" and have often thought of the matter in the very same light. I have also wondered why in this so-called free country the foreigners are allowed such privileges and taken care of so particularly, when they take every opportunity to show their ingratitude by working havoc in strike and riot.

I have also noted in how many cases these people have been employed in large numbers to replace colored labor of all kinds. I wonder if most of our American citizens have ever considered the facts in the case as to loyalty of a people to its country and vice-versa. These foreign-born people, many of them, have become American citizens, and have in the past been law-abiding (for not all by any means are of the ignorant, rioting class). But never before was there such talk of hyphenated Americans and the possible outcome of any controversy which involved a country to which these citizens formerly belonged.

We see the culmination of plots daily fostered by such persons, many of whom are in the highest walks of life. Should we have war with Germany, Italy or any of these countries, we should have to contend with a small army of "American citizens" whose sympathies are with the outside powers, and who, if they did not come to open rebellion, could not be trusted to fight a fair battle against the country of their birth. So we really do not know how many American citizens we have upon whom we can depend.

Take, however, the negro. He is American through and through, has always been American, and if placed in the field would fight gallantly for the cause of America because he is American. We all know that the negro has distinguished himself in every war of this country and yet there is never a bit of consideration shown him. He meets only discrimination and prejudice.

I. M. J.

STAR

SIX ARE ACCEPTED AS ARMY RECRUITS

Columbia Station Sends One Man to Savannah, Five to Columbus Barracks.

Six recruits have been forwarded since December 6 to training barracks by Frank J. Peterson, private, first class, in charge of the United States army recruiting station at Columbia. Benjamin F. Foster, who has seen service in the army, was sent to Savannah, and the others, all single men and enlisted for the first time, were sent to the Columbus barracks. These young men are: John B. Thomas, Jonesboro, N. C.; Hillard R. Burke, Sumter; Wella C. Francis, Bethune; Albert O. Carr, Columbia, and Thomas H. Calahand, North Columbia.

Three negroes applied for service, but their applications were rejected for valid reasons. One young man's application was rejected because he could neither read nor write his name. Two other men were rejected because they had passed the age limit, 35 years. One applicant was forbidden the service of his country because it was deemed by the examiners that, having no teeth, he would be unable to eat hard tack.

Baltimore Md American

JAN 26 1916

THAT ARMY OF IDLERS.

To the Editor: The letter of Eliot Norton in The American under the heading, "For a Colored Army," compels me to answer through the medium of your paper, which, I believe upholds free speech. The gentleman's idea has for its object the settlement of two great problems at one time—that of preparedness and that of the negro. He wants preparedness settled through the negro and the negro settled through preparedness. In short, his plan is to pick up, apparently by force, 500,000 black men, men whose lives have been the greatest of human struggles, and place them between any danger that should happen to come upon this country from without. These men would be expected to fight for this decaying white world, which has always hated them blindly, unreasoningly, unjustly. "They make first-class soldiers," he says. Yes, they have always made first-class soldiers, but now they know—they have seen how the white world scoffs and hates them all the more because they acted like men.

The gentleman protests that this [illegible] should not be recruited from the regular laboring class (meaning the white). The negroes, he argues, are a class of idlers. Idlers! When they have to toil with the great doors of opportunity slammed in their faces and the heaviness of fate crushing them down.

If the gentleman desires an army from an idle, restless class, let him begin with the Bowery toughs and gunmen of his own city—New York—men already skilled in the handling of arms and the murder of men; then let him recruit from the "gallant bands of Georgia lynchers" who would be very useful in the execution of unarmed and helpless prisoners, without the unnecessary delay of a trial.

If Mr. Norton believes that the negroes of America are going to be the sheep for the next salughter of war, then he labors under a serious delusion and needs to have his eyes opened immediately. The negro question will never be ended with the negro as anything less than a man.

JOHN HOWE.

Baltimore, January 24.

U. S. Infantryman, Negro, Shot by Ranger In Del Rio, Texas

(Associated Press).

DEL RIO, TEXAS, April 9.—Private Wade, a negro, of Company A, Twenty-Fourth United States Infantry, was killed in a riot here today. Several other soldiers are reported to have been injured. 4-10-16

Tstimony at the inquest was to the effect that the negroes after being refused admission to a house returned and raided the place, shooting out the windows.

Several soldiers escaped when the officers arrived, but Wade was caught by State Ranger Barler. The negro threw the officer to the ground, was clubbing him over the head with the butt of a revolver when Barler drew his pistol and fired, killing the negro. The jury's verdict held that Barler acted in self defense.

As a result of the occurrence telegrams, signed by a number of citizens, were sent to Washington today, asking that the negro troops, who have been on duty here about three weeks, be removed to some other station. Colonel Parmenter reported the matter to General Funston.

Soldiers - 1916

Officers

War Department Honors Lieut. Steep

Receives Medal of Honor for Bravery and Heroism During Spanish-American War—Helped to Recruit 8th Regiment — Commissioned Under Governor Tanner—Chicago Boy Making Good in Business

Chicago Defender 2/12/16.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 11.—Last week the city was all agog over the reception of a badge of honor sent to Lieut. Thaddeus W. Stepp, 623 Fifth avenue, by the War Department of the United States government. The medal is in recognition of meritorious service performed in Cuba while serving during reconstruction period, following the war with Spain. Throughout his military career the lieutenant was known as a solidier of the "first water." He is a Chicago man and lived in an atmosphere of soldier life and assisted in recruiting volunteers for the 8th infantry, the only regiment in the world made up of men of the race and officered by them from colonel to corporal. When the cry of war was in the air, Lieut. Stepp was among the first of Chicago to offer his services to the state militia. Col. John R. Marshall said of him "I never saw a soldier more anxious to get to the front that this young man. He was impetuous and over anxious. He exhibited this throughout the campaign. He was every inch a soldier and could always be relied upon to do his duty." These were the words of Col. Marshall before there was real service seen, but when they arrived at Cuba the highest praise came from him which has finally been recognized by the United States Government.

His Bravery at Cuba.

The regiment was sent to Cuba early in August, 1898. He received his commission as lieutenant from Gov. John R. Tanner and held the position during the war. When Gov. Tanner reviewed the troops at Springfield, Ill., just before departing for Cuba, he said, "I never saw a finer looking body of soldiers in my life and I am proud of them." Continuing further he said to an officer "there is Lieutenant Stepp, a man who will make his mark in the 8th." Arriving at Cuba he was immediately appointed first officer of the guard. The first duty of the regiment was to take charge of 5,000 Spanish prisoners and arms, which later were transported by the United States government to Spain. Lieut. Stepp was in danger a number of times but for his "military preparedness" left the island with honors. One of his duties to which he was assigned was that of escorting the paymaster of Santiago to Palmer, a distance of sixty miles inland. While on the trip the party was fired at many times by parties of men who at that time had not heard of the declaration of peace.

Hails from Chicago.

Lieut. Stepp is a Chicagoan. He has been at Duluth, Minn., for the past seven years. During the past four years he has been employed at the Lyceum Theater Company. Lately he has been engaged in free hand and mechanical drawing, portrait painting and photography in all its branches. He is one of the city's most valuable citizens. His friends number among the leading people of this community. Since receiving the medal, letters of congratulation have come to him from all parts of the country. The daily papers have paid him a high tribute and for all the kind mention given him he still wears the honor with becoming modesty.

LIEUT. THADDEUS STEPP.

MEDAL WON BY LIEUT. STEPP.

OFFICERS IN REGULAR ARMY

Chicago Defender

There is much discussion at the present time concerning preparedness for war, increase of army and navy, and the number of men of the race who hold commissions in the army. The army has offered but limited opportunities to us except as enlisted men; in other words, the burden of hardships have been placed upon us in the two branches of military service contemporaneous with other lines of gainful employment. The door of equal opportunity in this most important branch of public service remains closed to us, and only in a few instances have we been able to overcome the principles of prejudice. In reply to a letter from J. E. B. Reed, Butte, Mont., concerning the number of officers in the regular army, we are pleased to make the following reply. In the regular army—three officers of the line and four regimental chaplains. The line officers are Major Charles Young and First Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, of the 9th Cavalry, and First Lieut. Chas Green of the 25th Infantry. The regimental chaplains are Captain George W. Priolean, 9th Cavalry; First Lieut. W. W. Gladden, 24th Infantry; First Lieut. O. J. W. Scott, 25th Infantry; First Lieut. Louis A. Carter, 10th Cavalry. In addition to the above there are commissioned officers on the retired list as follows: Major W. T. Anderson, Major John R. Lynch and Captain T. G. Stewart. Major Anderson and Captain Stewart were chaplains. Major John R. Lynch was a paymaster. Major Young is a graduate from West Point, and was in the class that graduated June 15th, 1884. Davis and Green came up from the ranks.

THE FLIPPER CASE

By a Former Member of the "Flipper" Regiment and One Who Knows

Chicago Defender 8/1916

Editor Chicago Defender.—Sir: Perhaps I am presuming much when I signify by this letter that I desire space in the columns of your paper, and our paper—in fact, the world's paper—the Defender, to put forth this composition.

Noticing an article on Henry O. Flipper, ex-lieutenant Tenth United States cavalry, in which you have wisely said Mr. Flipper is to be complimented for his expression of patriotism, I, too, desire to impress on the minds of your readers the facts in the case, and if ever man was railroaded out of the service with absolutely no cause, Henry O. Flipper should hold the medal for being that man. This is from one who soldiered with him.

Colonel William R. Shafter, First infantry, whose bones have long since bleached in the still embrace of death, was the direct cause of the Tenth cavalry losing one of the best officers it ever had, in the person of Henry O. Flipper, and through jealousy, prejudice and falsehoods, the three national weapons of the average white officer, this man was practically lynched by Shafter and his underlings, who gave him no chance to clear his good name. I know the whole story from beginning to end, was clerk in the adjutant's office at the time Lieutenant Flipper was ordered in arrest, and sent to his quarters, and also remember when they arrested Flipper and threw him in one of the filthy cells in the guard house at Fort Davis, Tex., for what they called breaking his arrest. This of itself was another piece of villainy of the Shafter label, and the secretary of war telegraphed the post commander to release Flipper from the guard house at once and show cause why he, Shafter, had presumed to confine a United States officer in the post guard house, and cause has never been shown, or will it ever be divulged, for few men care to look over the day book of "his satanic majesty" to examine the record of that Negro hater, William R. Shafter, whose death was a blessing to humanity, whose big idea was to establishing a record for sending soldiers to prison. At one time 85 per cent of the military prisoners at Leavenworth prison were Shafterites. He used up more of the horse shoes making shackles for the ankles of enlisted men than the Tenth cavalry did for its four-footed beasts, and many of his own men, when bidding good-by to their comrades, would declare preference to prison than Shafter. I don't speak of this out of hatred, prejudice or anger toward the dead, for one can admire even the serpent that strikes out in defense of self or young, and it is the act of a hyena to snarl at the putrid corpse of a fallen hero, but what of "king," whose crown is used only to kill· "beggar," who uses his rags to strangle, or "general," whose uniform and rank is worn only to degrade and ruin those beneath him, not for crimes committed, not for neglect of duty, not for lack of ability in their chosen lines, but for color and out of fear of honest competition thousands of my race are forbidden to enter the arena to compete as man to man, and this is the case of Lieutenant Henry O. Flipper. His is only one of many, but with it all we go on and on, and the listening throng can hear the tramp, tramp of the mighty host of my race, that cast their trophies at the blood-stained feet of a government whose eyes are dim to the scenes of murder and injustice, whose ears cannot hear the wail of the mother wild with grief, and whose sense of appreciation has become dwarfed by racial cast and discrimination, yes, blindly we march to the call of country, gallantly we charge the fort and trench, asking nothing more than others ask, expecting only what others expect, wanting only what others want, in the language of Patrick Henry, give us "liberty." Not as an heirloom, not out of pity, not because of color or previous condition, not because you may have a surplus on high, but because God has taken the pains to speak through the throats of saint and sinner those words of gold, "That all men are born free and equal," and that each has a salvation that must be hewn and shaped by his own trembling hands, and though his fellow man may label him by some vile and convenient tag, we are also told "of one blood."

I look upon Flipper and every other soldier of my race as stepping stones to me, as in ration for your boy, for oy, for enerations unborn, whose nust and will open upon the pages history written by the hand and e blood of this race of my peo- man who knew Lieutenant ld only search the vocabulary guage for a word large enough nce any insinuation that would im in the ranks of the enemy of ntry. Had he cringed or had he to the call of the repentant of- Washington, today he would the army with his rank O. Flipper, but at the a ce the thousa and tramped the wealth. Are we proud of tha military training made him of that grand old fighting machine, the Tenth cavalry, whose silence for vindication has made him stand as Christ did before Pilate, whose manhood cannot be touched by slander or its agents of any race, whose loyalty to home, to country, to flag, puts him in the heart of every true and loyal American citizen, for perhaps, after all, he had more reason to desert his flag and country than many of his white comrades in arms, whose periodicals boast of their association with the allies, etc. (Hint to the wise.)

I know if he could have been approached on the subject today, he would have been the Kitchener of Mexico, in life and rank, but his mind took him to his home, he read upon the tablet of his heart that grand old name, "Flipper," and to the god of fame and fortune, god of war and rank he turns his back, reaches for his pen and without flinching sends to his listening race of ten millions, also to the ninety millions who would crush him and his, these words, "I am still Henry O. Flipper, the man." And what better has God made that man. Faithfully,

GERARD MILLAR.
Ex-First Sergeant H Troop, Tenth cavalry, Flipper regiment.
3413 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill.

CHAPLAIN O. J. W. SCOTT LEAVES 25th INFANTRY

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, HONOLULU, T. H.—Chaplain Oscar J. W. Scott, 25th Infantry, has completed his tour of duty with the regiment, on foreign service, and has been ordered back to the United States for assignment to one of the colored regiments stationed on the Mexican border. Chaplain Scott is popular with both the commissioned and the enlisted personnel of the regiment, and they sincerely regret to see him leave.

The chaplain has taken a vital interest in clean athletic sports and was always one of the best rooters at the important baseball games; he has been the inspiration of many a young man's determination to improve his mental faculties while a soldier in the army, and he has conducted with marked success a post school for the enlisted men of the regiment; he has built up a splendid regimental library, having solicited books in various parts of the country for this purpose; a strong literary society which bears his name is one of the products of his labors. The Sunday night and mid-week meetings conducted by Chaplain Scott were largely attended, and it must be borne in mind that enlisted men are not compelled to attend church in the army. One of the institutions which Chaplain Scott will leave behind him and for which the children of the regiment will always be especially grateful to him, is the annual Christmas tree for all the regiment.

Chaplain Oscar J. W. Scott has been an officer of the army since April, 1907, when he was appointed a chaplain and first lieutenant of the 25th Infantry. He was promoted to his captaincy in April, 1914. He was born at Gallipolis, Ohio, July 31, 1867. Entered Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he graduated with highest honors in oratory and the degrees A.B. and A.M. To these Drew Seminary added that of B.D., the University of Denver contributed B.O. and S.T.B., and Payne Theological Seminary that of D.D. He pastored some of the largest churches of his denomination, including the Metropolitan Church of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Nettie Poindexter Scott, wife of the chaplain, is an accomplished musician. She was formerly an instructor in music at the Ohio Institution for the Blind. Mrs. Scott was born at Columbus, Ohio, and is a grand-daughter of the great old Dr. Poindexter, known throughout Ohio as a leader in religious thought during his long and useful life. Chaplain and Mrs. Scott have been blessed with three children, Albert and James and Miss Ruth. Albert is a student in the high school, Columbus, Ohio. The enlisted men and their wives of the 25th Infantry tendered a reception to Chaplain and Mrs. Scott. Mrs. Maggie D. McInham Reynolds presented to Mrs. Scott a beautiful tiara necklace, set with large rare jades, which was a present from the men of the regiment.

Negroes Who Attended West Point Academy

The Southern Report
4/1/16.

Washington, D. C.—In response to an inquiry forwarded by J. Henry Lewis, 458 American Bank Building, the Adjutant General of the United States Army has given the following information concerning the Negroes who have been nominated to the West Point Military Academy at various times, with data as to when they entered and when they left the Military Academy, and the matter thereof.

The information given shows that three men, Henry G. Flipper of Georgia; John H Alexander of Ohio, and Charles Young of Ohio were the only ones to graduate though twelve were admitted in the years from 1870 to 1886 Young is the only Negro West Point graduate now in the army, he having attained the rank of major commanding the second battalion of the 10th cavalry, now on duty trying to capture Villa in Mexico. The letter from the adjutant general to Mr. Lewis is as follow:

The following sets forth the names of all Negroes who have been admitted to the United States Military Academy at West Point, together with additional data showing the year in which each man was admitted and the manner and year in which each left the Academy.

No. 1. James W. Smith, South Carolina admitted, 1870; discharged 1874.

No. 2 Henry A Napier, Tennessee, admitted 1871: discharged 1872.

No. 3. Thomas Van R. Gibbs, Florida admitted, 1872; discharged 1873.

No. 4. HENRY O. FLIPPER, Georgia, admitted 1873; graduated 1877.

No. 5. John W. Williams, Virginia admitted 1874; discharged 1875.

No 6 Johnson C. Whitaker South Carolina, admitted 1876: discharged 1878

No. 7 Charles A Minnie, New York, admitted 1877; discharged 1878.

No 8 JOHN H. ALEXANDER, Ohio, admitted 1883. graduated 1887.

No. 9. CHARLES YOUNG, Ohio, admitted 1884; graduated 1889.

No. 10. William T. Andrews South Carolina, admitted 1885, discharged 1886.

No 11, William A Hare, Ohio admitted 1885 discharged 1886

No. 12, Henry W. Holloway, South Carolina admitted 1886 discharged 1886.

The official records also show that the men accounted for in the table as discharged were dismissed from the Academy because of deficiency in studies, and that of those who graduated Flipper was dishonorably discharged from the service June 30, 1882, pursuant to the sentence of a general court martial, by which he was convicted on conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Alexander died March 26, 1894, of heart disease, and Young is now an officer of the Army, serving on the Mexican border as major in the 10th United States Cavalry, an organization of colored troops.

(Signed) H. P. McCain,

There are at present two other Negro officers, not including chaplains, in the United States army; Lieut. B. O. Davis and Lieut. J. A. Green, both of whom however, were commissioned from the ranks after examination.

ARMY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR COLORED MEN

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va.—George J. Austin, who served as a lieutenant of volunteers during the Spanish-American war, later being connected with Tuskegee Institute, and at present major and commandant at St. Paul School, has been advised by Major General Leonard Wood that if 250 young educated colored men will enroll for the service, the Government will establish a training camp for officers at Fort Monroe for two or four weeks.

The New York age
4/6/16

The young men will have to pay their own expenses, but the government will furnish equipment and detail army officers as instructors. Mr. Austin can be communicated with concerning the matter at the St. Paul Normal and Industrial School. Lawrenceville. Va.

COMPANY G. UNATTACHED SEEKS RECRUITS.

It may not be a fact well known to most Tennesseans but a fact it is nevertheless that the Volunteer state is the only Southern state which has in its service Negroes as members of the National Guard. True, Tennessee has only one company—Co. G.—and that one unattached to any of the regiments of the State but even that is something which the rest of the South can lay not even that much claim, to their discredit be it said.

Years ago it is a well known fact, that all the Southern states had Negro Companies and a few had full Negro regiments, but gradually they were mustered out of the military service of the various Southern states and never again were Negroes permitted to enlist. Sad commentary this, when it is remembered what great service Negro soldierss have given their country in all the wars; what sacrifices they have always made in her behalf; how nobly they have bled and died with but one sentiment ever paramount—"My country right or wrong, yet my country." Sad commentary indeed.

To the credit of Tennessee be it said that thus far she has failed to follow the precedent set by her sister states in this and in other examples, and so she has Co. G. unattached, as part and parcel of the National guard.

Co. G. is now sadly in need of recruits to bring it up to its full strength, as the law requires and if it is to be preserved as a military unit, new blood must be fused into its veins. Otherwise the state may be forced to disband it—a step she would regret to take unless, unless the young men of Nashville showed by their failure to offer to enlist that they had no desire for the perpetuation of the Company. And of sad commentaries, this would be one of the saddest and a step from which there would be no retracing in all probability. Capt. C. O. Hadley is our authority for the plight Company G. is in and he emphasizes it most strongly by saying, "Recruits are wanted; recruits are needed; recruits must be had—or no need of the or, though, anyone can see that!" Capt. Hadley states that on each Tuesday and Thursday at 8 p. m., and on each Sunday at 2 p. m., at Hightower Hall the recruiting office will be open. See to it, young men. Enlist now and help save Co. G. See to it that the sole Negro Company in the South is to bear sinister mark on her escutcheon on account of you.

HENRY O. FLIPPER

Chicago Defender
7/22/16

Ex-Lieutenant of U. S. Army Nails "The Scrutinizer's" Statement That He Was at Carrizal

Henry O. Flipper, graduate of West Point and formerly lieutenant in the army, is at present supervisor for the Sierra Mining Co. In a recent letter from him he makes a justified denial of several statements made by our special correspondent, "The Scrutinizer," formerly stationed at El Paso, Tex. Among other things he says:

"Lieut. Flipper ceased to be an officer of the army June 30, 1882, and on June 30, 1916, had been out of the service just 34 years. Now, all soldiers are retired on completing 30 years' service, so there is not an enlisted man, white or black, in the army now who was in it when Lieut. Flipper left the service."

It can easily be seen that "The Scrutinizer" was misinformed when told that the ex-lieutenant was recognized by one of the 10th's troopers, as Mr. Flipper goes on to say:

"As he has not seen the 10th cavalry for 34 years, having spent most of that time in Mexico, there is not an enlisted man in the army who knows 'Lieut. Flipper,' or can identify him. He came out of Mexico in 1912, reaching the boundery line on March 23rd of that year and has not been in that country since; is loyal to the United Statees through and through and is ready to fight Mexico or any other foreign country at any time his services are needed by the United States."

He further states that he can produce a thousand Texans to testify that he was not with Gen. Gomez at Carrizal.

Mr. Flipper is to be complimented for his expressions of patriotism and his sentiments along this line are in keeping with the fine record he made while in the governmental service. We are glad that the report that he was in Gomez's army is untrue.

LIEUT. GREEN GOES TO MONROVIA, LIBERIA

First Lieutenant John A. Green who has been on duty with the 25th regiment, United States Infantry, on the Mexican border, was recently ordered by the Secretary of War to be detached from duty with that regiment, and appointed as military attache to the American Legation at Monrovia, Liberia. This was the post held until recently by Major Charles Young, who is now in Mexico with the famous Tenth Cavalry.

Lieut. Green, after paying his respects to the Liberian Consul General, the Rev. Ernest Lyon, at Baltimore, came to New York and sailed for Liberia by way of Cadiz, Spain.

The New York age
4/20/16

Soldiers - 1916

"Officers"

EX-LIEUT. HENRY O. FLIPPER

Carrizal Was Not the First Mexican Casualty.

The Fight at Parral Was Like the One at Carrizal.

The Return of Those Tenth U. S. Cavalry Bodies, Victims of Carrizal Massacre

El Paso, Texas, July 10, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Smith:—I note in **The Gazette** of the 8th inst. an excerpt from the "New York Globe" to the effect that "it is the same Tenth that has the honor of suffering the FIRST casualties in a war which, if it occurs, will result, let us hope, in the liberation of Mexico from an anarchy comparable to that which afflicted Cuba." I have seen similar statements in a number of race papers.

Do you not think this praise of the Tenth cavalry is becoming lavish and fulsome, verging on the untrue? Have the editors of the country so soon forgotten the events that have occurred in Mexico since Gen. Pershing crossed the border on March 15th last? Have they forgotten Col. Dodd's famous dash of 55 miles in 17 hours to Guerrero, his surprise of Villa and his hordes at that place and his running fight of more than five hours with them, in which he killed a number of them, released a number of Carrancista prisoners Villa had, took some Villista prisoners himself and lost a man or two from his own command? Have they forgotten his fight at Yoquivo, his pursuit of the bunch to Tomochic and his fight with them there where he killed several and lost one man, jumped another bunch at Cocomorachic and fought them to a finish? Have they forgotten Major Howse's fight at Ojos Azules where he literally wiped out a bunch of bandits capturing all their impedimenta? Have they forgotten the fight at a ranch near Santa Clara where a detachment of the Tenth surprised a bunch of bandits at daylight and captured everything they had without the loss of a man? Have they forgotten the fight at Parral where two troops of the Thirteenth cavalry were treacherously inveigled into the town precisely as the Tenth was trapped at Carrizal? Have they forgotten that the Thirteenth was driven out of Parral by a mob of women and children because the men were too chivalrous to fire on them? Have they so soon forgotten that the Thirteenth was dexterously driven out of the town to bad ground that was nothing less than a trap and that they there found Carranza troops on both flanks and that those troops opened fire on them? That the position was so bad the Americans retreated under fire and only returned the fire after they got into open country? Have they forgotten that the Thirteenth cavalry lost 13, no 19, men in that affray, killing 50 odd of the enemy? Do they not know that their bodies were brought out to Columbus just about the time the Tenth was caught at Carrizal? It was the Thirteenth that was surprised and butchered at Columbus. They have fully avenged themselves but it was they who shed the first American blood in Mexico and NOT the TENTH.

Gen. Pershing sent an escort and the necessary motor trucks to Parral to get those bodies. They were brought to Columbus and shipped to their relatives without any fuss or feathers. The government asked Carranza for permission to get the bodies of the dead at Carrizal and he replied the government might bring them out at its own expense. An undertaker was hired and sent down. He took an assistant, a tinner and six laborers, fourteen coffins, because that number of men were unaccounted for, and a truck, as Carrizal is nine miles from the railroad. They found the two officers and six men buried in one grave. The seventh man was found about two miles from Carrizal unburied. The officers were identified by their complexions. All were stark naked, the Mexicans having robbed them of everything they had. They even stole the aluminum tags each soldier wears around his neck for identification purposes, except one and that soldier was the only one who could be identified.

The party returned to El Paso, arriving in the night and went at once to their homes. At 10:30 next day a lone switch engine with one man aboard shunted the car to the center of the international bridge and cut the car loose and returned without notifying a single person. Some American soldiers lounging on our side of the line went, out of curiosity, to see what it contained and peeping in saw the coffins. They reported to their officer and he telephoned to Gen. Bell. Gen. Bell ordered out the Eighth cavalry. They marched from Fort Bliss, three miles away, through the main streets of the city in all the panoply of war, with colors flying and their mounted band in front followed by nine ambulances. It was a most magnificent sight to see about 1,800 mounted men marching through the streets to lively military music. Gen. Bell and staff reached the bridge before they did and had an officer borrow a locomotive and bring the car to the American side. The coffins were then put in the ambulances and the march started through the streets again to the undertaker's, this time with colors trailing and playing the dead march from Chopin. Thousands and thousands of people of many nationalities saw it with hats off. It was a most impressive sight. The bodies were dressed in regulation uniforms resealed in the zinc coffins and these placed in fine coffins and the latter in outer wooden cases for shipment. Lieut. Adair's body was shipped to his home in Oregon. The one soldier identified was shipped to his home in Georgia. Capt. Boyd seemed to have no relatives and his body and those of the unidentified soldiers were shipped to Arlington and buried in the national cemetery. Surely Uncle Sam has honored his dead. The only thing lacking is to send an army into the country to avenge their death. If the Tenth ever gets into another fight with Mexicans, God have mercy on their souls!

HENRY O. FLIPPER

Ex-Lieut. Henry O. Flipper.

Chaplain Prioleau, of the Tenth Cavalry

Assigned to Schofield Barracks, Honolulu, H. I.—Departure Regretted, Owing to his Useful Activities—An Address in his Honor by Vance Hunter Marchbanks, Sr.

Freeman

FORT HUACHUA, Ariz. (Special to The Freeman)— 3/15/16

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This post has been installed with an electric light system, but we are still in darkness insofar as electric lights are concerned. Next week the machinery will be started and this post will be illuminated with electricity. Man is constructed on the same principle. We will compare him with a big electric light system like the one at this post; his head is the powerhouse and his brain the dynamo; his arteries and veins are the wires and the bones in his body represent the poles that support these wires. The buildings that are to be lighted represent the many occupations in life which man is adapted to fulfill.

The electricity lights the churches where the minister goes to perform his sacred duties; it lights the banks where the banker goes to perform his various duties; it lights our homes and places of amusement, where we go to enjoy ourselves; it lights our Congressional halls, where the laws are made, and the chambers of Justice where the law is dealt out to man with justice and squareness regardless of his creed or color, and places of misery with the same equal regularity. The light shines as brightly behind the prison walls as a light of equal power shines in places of amusement or worship. It is the power that makes the light and not the place where it is situated. Just so it is power that makes man. All men are constructed on the same principle, but willpower, education, manhood, moral uprightness, sobriety and squareness with your fellowman makes the difference.

Men are divided into three classes: First, the men of willpower (the leaders); second, the men of desire (those whose intentions are good, but who fail to put forth the necessary efforts to win out. They are the men who wish instead of demand); third, the men of fate (those who give up all the glory of human achievement because they say it's all no use—things will never come my way). This remark is correct it will never come, but they can be appropriated and that is what men of wlilpower do.

Most men belong to the second class some of us belong to the third class and we can't deny it. Our chaplain belongs to the first class. He is the completed electric system, the power that generates, the lights have been turned on in his body, he is a live wire.

All men may have been created equal, but all men are not equal and never will be; so long as ambition enters into the measures of man and free will exists there will be leaders and followers. There will be the great and the small. Chaplain Prioleau came to us only a short time ago, the ink is hardly dry on the order that assigned him to the Tenth Cavalry and he has to leave us. Upon his arrival here he went; in addition to his church work and school work he organized here a Masonic lodge. He found many helpers and a plenty of material. He went at the work with a vim, and he has indeed accomplished a great deal. He will be remembered in the Tenth Cavalry a long time. The building that he has started here will be continued. Remember, I do not speak of a material building like this hall. It is the building of manhood, squareness and uprightness that I speak of. He found in the enlisted personnel at this post plenty of rough timber and he started a system whereby the rough corners may be knocked off that they may be the better fitted for the builder's use. Undoubtedly the seed sown here will yield an abundance of good fruit, and long after his ship has been anchored safely in the harbor of peace and rest, and he has been called from labor to reward, the results of his labor will be still ripening.

Mrs. Prioleau has been tried in the balance and has not been found wanting. In addition to assisting the chaplain in his church work, she has devoted much of her time in trying to develop the physical as well as the morals of our women. She has indeed let her light shine among us in a fitting and exemplified manner. Although we are sorry to see them go, we hate to lose such able teachers and willing workers. But as good soldiers we must obey orders. As they go to a new station and regiment—we hope they will meet as many admirers, friends ,and co-workers there as they have here, and we wish them a successful and pleasant journey across the briny deep and a pleasant sojourn at their new station and a long, happy and useful life.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Noble Sons of the Desert for their presence among us. I believe their work here will have an everlasting effect; here they have met a few representatives of the famous Tenth Cavalry, the best regiment in the world, and a few of the non-commissioned staff officers of our race, who are fine representatives of the typical professional soldiers. I wish to say to them as a farewell greeting: here they found me, and here they will leave me. This is my home. I, as well as many of my comrades have chosen the following of arms as a profession, having already stayed here twenty-one years. The government has fed me, it has clothed me, housed me, and given me medical attention when I was sick, and in addition to all of this it has paid me. I have enjoyed the hospitality of the army in time of peace ,and now that a cloud of war is hanging over us, I stand ready with the rest of my comrades to take refuge on the firing line. I have but one life to lose, and, regardless of the prejudice that exists against the colored people in the United States, as a true soldier, I am willing to lose it, if it is God's will, in the defense and honor of the flag under whose protecting folds ten millions of my people are hovered.

VANCE H. MARCHBANKS.

A bill was recently introduced in the lower house at Washington to the effect that elected or appointed commissioned or non-commissioned officers of the Negro race shall not be a part of the army or navy of the United States. A big piece of folly? Yes. What's the man thinking about, and in these times when war is nearly girtling the globe? We need every man of us. The right to those things as citizens is claimed. Monkeying with ten million people is a very serious business

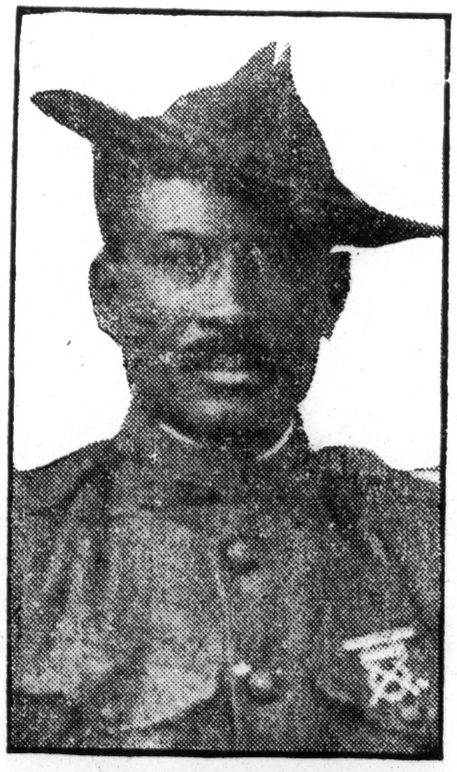
3/22/16

U. S. SERG'TS PROMOTED; NOW LIEUTENANTS OF 8TH

Chicago Defender 7/22/16

Camp Wilson, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Tex., July 21.—Colonel Frankin A. Denison, commanding Eighth Illinois, will have several officers of the famous Tenth cavalry and Twenty-fourth infantry to be lieutenants under his command. The following former regulars were placed on the roster of the Eighth as first lieutenants a few days ago after confirmation of their appointments by Adjutant General Dickson in Springfield, Ill.: Sergeant Major Eugene P. Frierson, Tenth cavalry, who was with his regiment, has been in the United States army twenty-two years without the loss of a single day, and with the exception of a gunshot wound in the right leg has never been on the sick list. He is an expert rifle and pistol shot, has won medals in competition with riflemen and during the year 1908 was selected on merit and sent from Manila, P. I., to the United States to participate in the national rifle and revolver competitions, afterward returning to the Philippines, having traveled during the year 22,500 miles by rail and water. In 1909 his regiment sailed around the world, the Tenth being the only regiment of the Race with this fact to its credit, and one of the nine regiments to have ever been accorded this opportunity. He has been a member of the regimental non-commissioned staff of the Tenth for twelve years and sergeant major for six years. During his twenty-two years' service he has traveled on horseback 8,350 miles. His duties as sergeant-major are the same as clerk in civil life. Sergeant Richard Bradley, Tenth cavalry, machine gun company, at Fort Sam Houston, was made lieutenant. He has a wonderful record with his command. Two sergeants are picked from the Twenty-fourth infantry, one Sergeant William B. Crawford, L company, with his regiment at Mexico; First Sergeant James H. Green, K company, Twenty-fourth infantry, his regiment in Mexico. These men have not been allowed to go through the army schools of the United States; can't get in at West Point or Annapolis, but there is not a white soldier to finish one of these schools that has a record as either of the four above-named soldiers. There is the rub—a soldier of such a record in the United States army for twenty-two years and just made lieutenant, and that will be temporarily. When the Eighth comes back to the States they may go back to their regiments. Word comes from Chicago that the citizens of that city are very much worked up over the fact that a number of officers in the Eighth, after giving years of time and service, suffering the heat and cold, keeping the regiment together, ought to be the ones to have the offices and not the cavalry and infantrymen. The best thought of Chicago think, so word comes, that the above men of the Tenth and Twenty-fourth should have been promoted in their respective regiments and not given places of men in the Eighth who have borne the heat of the day for the past eighteen years; helped to keep the regiment together since its return from Cuba. Colonel Denison was very pleased to have such well-trained men under his command and he hopes soon to have Sergeant Scott of the Tenth to be under his command. Sergeant Patton of the Twenty-fourth is now acting regimental adjutant of the Eighth. Friends of the colonel of Chicago, Ill., sent him a shot gun. Forty years ago he hunted plover on the very ground which is now Camp Wilson. His boyhood playmates are now big men in the city, state and nation, including the mayor and a number of bankers. He was a blacksmith apprentice before he went to Chicago in 1883. He returned in 1890 after he graduated from Northwestern university law department.

LIEUTENANT FRIERSON



Regular army man who is given commission in the Eighth Regiment

MAJ. CHARLES YOUNG HOME FROM LIBERIA

1-13-16

Special to The New York Age.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj. Charles Young, of the United States Army, who has been stationed recently at Monrovia, Liberia, as military attache, has returned to this country.

It was rumored that he would be placed in command of the Haitian constabulary, but at present he is under orders to take command of his battalion of the 10th cavalry, stationed on the Mexican border in Arizona.

He will probably visit Wilberforce before taking up his duties.

CHAPLAIN PRICOLEAU GOES TO HONOLULU

New York Age 4/1/16

FORT HUACHUCA, Arizona.—Chaplain George W. Prioleau of the Tenth Cavalry has been transferred to the 25th Infantry, stationed at Honolulu, Hawaii Territory, and he will sail for his new post of duty on June 5.

Soldiers and citizens of the post regret to see Chaplain and Mrs. Prioleau leave, and they have been tendered a number of social courtesies in honor of the work accomplished by them with the regiment. At a recent testimonial reception Vance H. Marchbanks, Sr., a non-commissioned officer of the regiment expressed the sentiment of his soldier comrades in the following tribute:

This post has been equipped with an electric light system but we are still in darkness, so far as electric lights are concerned. Next week the machinery will be started and this post will be illuminated with electricity. Man is constructed on the same principal. We will compare him with a big electric light system like the one at this post; his head is the power-house and his brain is the dynamo; his arteries and veins are the wires and the bones in his body represent the poles that support these wires; the buildings that the to be lighted represent the many occupations in life which man is adapted to fulfill.

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NEW REGIMENT FOR MEMBERS OF RACE

5/21/16 Chicago Defender

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Roanoke, Va., Aug. 11.—Companies K, L and M of the proposed Virginia regiment will be recruited from Richmond, according to an announcement made by W. O. Trenor of Roanoke, who is behind the movement to organize the regiment.

Companies representing Roanoke, Bristol, Pocahontas and Lynchburg will compose the first battalion; Staunton, Petersburg, Norfolk and Portsmouth will furnish the second battalion, and three companies from Richmond and one from Danville will make up the third battalion.

The regimental adjutant, the majors, lieutenant colonel and colonel will be white, and the first lieutenants, second lieutenants and captains of the companies will be Colored. The battalion adjutants, chaplain and surgeons also will be members of the Race.

It is expected the companies will be raised as follows:

Company A and the machine gun company, organized at Roanoke and recruited from Wytheville, Pulaski, Petersburg, Eggleston, East Radford, Christiansburg, Salem, Vinton, Hollins and Bedford.

Company B, raised at Bristol and recruited from Abingdon, Glade Spring, Marion, Saltville, Big Stone Gap, Coeburn and Norton.

Company C, organized at Pocahontas and recruited from the surrounding territory.

Company D, made up at Lynchburg.

Company E, raised from Staunton and recruited from Lexington, Buena Vista, Covington, Clifton Forge and Harrisonburg.

Company F, recruited from Petersburg, Company G from Norfolk, Company H from Portsmouth, Company I from Danville, and Companies K, L and M from Richmond.

The headquarters company and supply company will be recruited from the state at large. The three battalion adjutants will be graduates of Hampton. The chaplain will be from Roanoke, and the surgeons from the state at large.

Will Be Made Full Colonel of Cavalry; Frierson Rejoins Tenth in Mexico; Other News

11-25-16 Chicago Defender

Columbus, N. Mex., Nov. 24.—Lieutenant Col. Chas. Young has been assigned to the 10th Cavalry. This is the first record of a member of the Race Lieut. Colonel being with the regular army and assigned to a line organization. Next year at the next increase of the army he will be made a full colonel of cavalry. This is the announcement made by the war department.

Winter has broken in on the border and all the boys are building what we call Villa Shacks, better known as adobe shacks; all of the supply sergeants of the 24th infantry have been sent in from the headquarters punitive expedition to get all blankets and overcoats that were left back at Columbus, and it looks as if the bunch will stay in Mexico for some time.

Number 2 truck train has pulled out for the field once more to supply Gen. Pershing's force on the line of communications, as it is well known by this time that this is the only truck train of members of the Race that is with the punitive expedition into Mexico, and they are making good, as we all do.

Defender a Godsend

The Chicago Defender is the only paper that the booys look for when the mail arrives, and all of the talk is: "What's in the Defender this week?" The boys think that they are on State street when the Defender is here, and you can hear some of them say, "Well, we will go to the Grand tonight and see what's on the bill," and some will say, "Let's get a Defender and stay in tonight and see what is the dope."

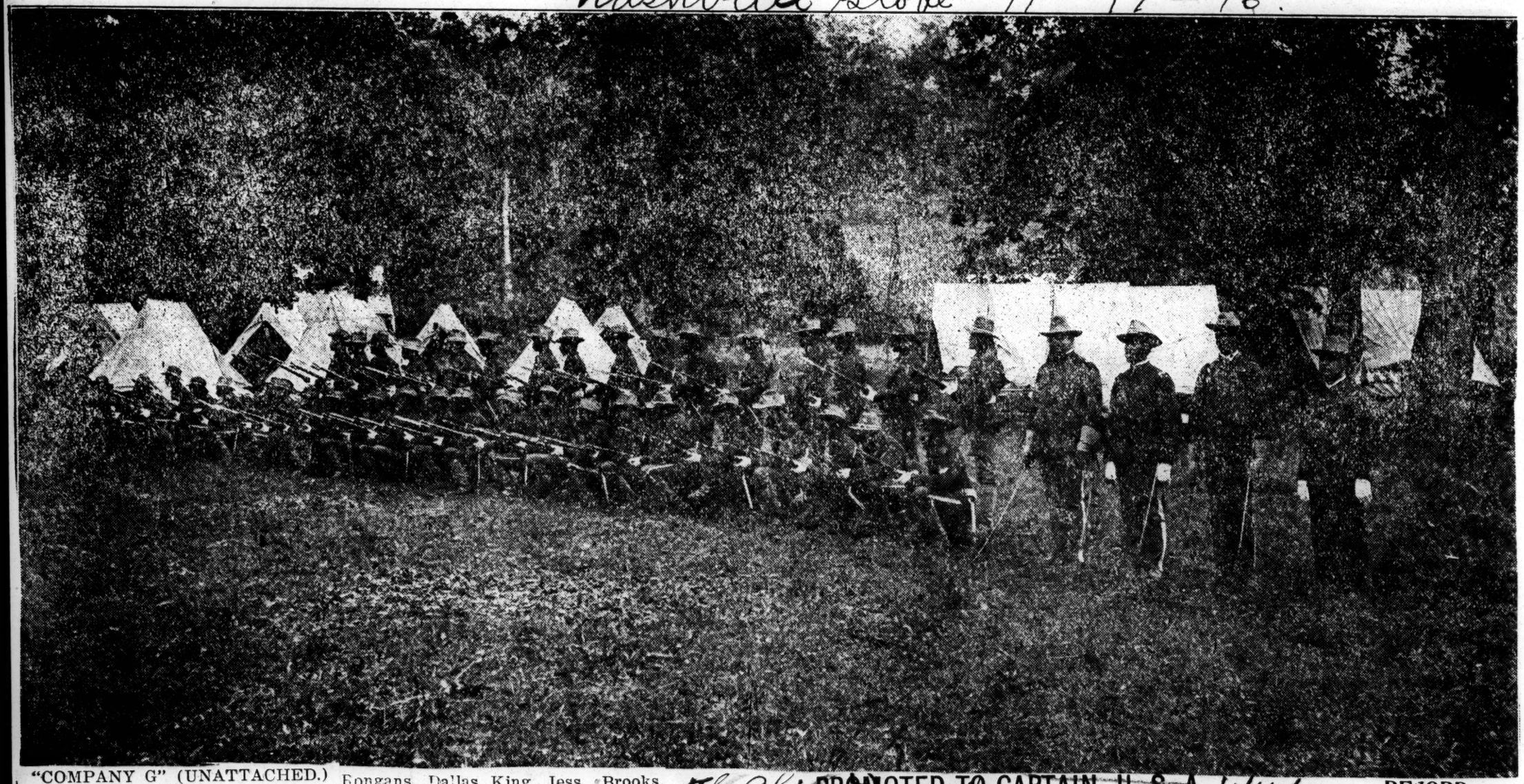
Sergeant Major Frieson of the 10th cavalry, who was discharged to accept a commission in the 8th Ill. infantry, passed through Columbus this week to rejoin the 10th cavalry, after having been mustered out in Chicago.

First Class Sergeant George T. Williams of truck company No. 2, representing the Race, will leave soon for his home town, which is Chicago. He is the only first class sergeant representing the Race in the regular army, out of 205, which is the last report from the office of the quartermaster general at Washington, D. C., dated Oct. 21, 1916. Sergeant Williams will remain in Chicago for one month and then return to take up his work as chief truckmaster and sergeant in charge of truck No. 2, which is Colored.

Soldiers — 1916
Officers

Company G Unattached, Negro Soldiers of Tennessee

Nashville Globe 11-17-16.



"COMPANY G" (UNATTACHED.)

We herewith present the claims of Company G, the only Negro Military company south of the Ohio River. It is certainly a distinction to Nashville to have such a company of sterling young men officered as it is by high class Christian gentleman. It gives our city a prestige enjoyed by no other Southern town. We are told by Capt. C. O. Hadley that new men are wanted so that the company may be recruited to its full strength. We wish our public spirited citizens would take the matter up and assist Capt. Hadley in attaining his desires under new contract.

Henry Horton, Nath Charlton, Tom Sanders, Henry Perkins, Willie Lee Williams, Rufus Gleaves, Joe Boyd, Frank Dickerson, Arthur Ross, Will Earney, Henry H. Walker, Edmond M. Rongans, Dallas King, Jess Brooks, Edward Pitts, John H. Mitchell, Arthur Graham, Willie Williams, Herbert G. Allison, Clarence Bryant, Robert Johnson, Sam Johnson, Henry Woodruff.

Under new contract men are paid by government for each drill amounts from $1.00 to $2.50. To attend drills once a week will bring each member from 50 cents to $1.00 an hour.

PROMOTED TO CAPTAIN, U. S. A.

The Chicago Defender 10/14/16

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

Monrovia, Liberia, Oct. 10 (by cable).—Jno. Ernest Green, who was a lieutenant in the 24th U. S. infantry, has been promoted to captain. He is serving as an attache to the American legation in Monrovia. Lieut.-Col. Young, Major Davis and Lieut.-Capt. Greene are the only commissioned officers in the regular U. S. army that are members of the Race.

RECORD

: Philadelphia, Pa.

JUN 10 1916

Negro Regiment Inspected.

The first inspection of the negro regiment organized by A. J. Drexel Biddle as part of his citizens' army, took place last night in the branch Y. M. C. A., Seventeenth and Christian streets. The regiment drilled before a number of guests under the direction of a non-commissioned officer from the Marine Corps, at League Island. A band of 36 pieces, organized with the regiment, furnished the music.

N. Y. Age 11-23-16

T. W. MORRELL AND P. W. CARTER.

Until the information was published in The Age some months ago that colored men were members of New Jersey National Guard and belonged to white companies this fact was not generally known. When the New Jersey guardsmen were called into service last June and sent to the Mexican Border six colored guardsmen went along, being connected with four different troops.

Among the colored guardsmen to see service on the border were T. W. Morrell of Troop A, First Squadron Cavalry; Robert Trott of Troop C, and P. W. Carter of Troop C. The colored troopers say they are not discriminated against by their fellow guardsmen.

STARTS MOVEMENT FOR COLORED MILITIA REGIMENT

The Journal & Guide

WALTER SMITH PUTS MATTER UP TO STATE SENATOR, UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT AND VIRGINIA ADJUTANT GENERAL. 2/19/16.

That there are patriotic colored citizens who are interested in preparedness for national defense is evidenced by the correspondence published below between Mr. Walter Smith of Norfolk, State Senator E. C. Mathews and Adjutant General W. W. Sale. Mr. Smith sent the following letter to Senator Mathews:

"Senator E. C. Mathews,
"Richmond, Va.

"Sir:—I am writing you in behalf of my race to request that you introduce a bill which will call for the organization of one or more Negro regiments of State militia in the State of Virginia. I myself and the majority of my race, feel, that as the Negro pays taxes and votes and makes up a large proportion of the population of this country, that it is not more than right that he should be trained in the arts of war and enter into the preparedness program now about to be adopted.

"There is no doubt in my mind that in case this country ever becomes involved in war with a foreign country, that the United States government would expect the Negro to do his part. The Negro will do his part, but it is only fair that he should receive advance training along military lines in order that he will be of some use to his country and not a draw back, which he will be unless he is trained in times of peace.

"If you are unable to draft this bill at this time, I would suggest the matter be taken up with the adjutant general in order that reserve lists could be gotten up in different communities with the names of those who could be called on, and who would respond immediately in case of need.

"A reply to the above would be appreciated at your earliest convenience.

"Respectfully,
Signed. "WALTER SMITH."

Answering Mr. Smith's letter Senator Mathews said that he had his hands full of legislative matters and suggested that the matter be referred to Adjutant General Sale for recommendation to the legislature. Mr. Smith promptly wrote General Sale as follows:

"The Adjutant General of Virginia,
"Richmond, Va.

"Sir:—I am handing you herewith letter from the Honorable E. C. Mathews, Senator from this district which is in reply to my letter to him of the 7th., inst. This is a movement which has the support of the entire Negro population of this section, and the indorsement of the majority of the White population. I do not mean to confine my request to One Regiment or Two Regiments, but if you can see fit to recommend to the General Assembly the formation of One Battalion for Norfolk and Portsmouth, and One Battalion for Richmond, I feel sure that the population of all three cities mentioned as well as the Organized Militia will be in sympathy with the movement.

"I refer you to the Negro Troops of Washington and Chicago which are excellent examples of Negro Troops. This movement now rests entirely with you and the Governor, if a member of my race is desired to go before the General Assembly to defend same I am quite sure several can be furnished from this district.

"Please return all papers with your answer for my file.

"Respectfully,
"WALTER SMITH."

Copies of these letters have been sent to United States Senators Swanson and Martin and also to the chief of the department of militia, United States War Department.

Mr. Smith says that he feels certain that several regiments of colored soldiers could be raised in Virginia at short notice.

EVENING POST
New York City

HIGHEST RANK FOR NEGRO

MAJOR CHARLES YOUNG NOW A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.

He Is the Only Colored Officer Who Ever Attained That Grade in the Army — First Promotions in the Medical Corps Under the New Law —Army Schools to Open Soon.

Major Charles Young, Tenth Cavalry, commanding a squadron of his regiment in Gen. Pershing's punitive expedition in Mexico, recently nominated to be a lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, has reached the highest regular army rank ever attained by a negro. Major Young is a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point of the class of 1889, and reached his majority in 1912. He is not the only negro to graduate from West Point—two others having preceded him by several years—Henry O. Flipper, and John H. Alexander. The former was the first negro to graduate, completing the course in 1877, and being assigned as a second lieutenant to the Tenth Cavalry. He was dismissed the service in 1882. Alexander was graduated in 1887, and was a second lieutenant in the Ninth Cavalry when he died in 1894.

Besides Major Young, the Government has on its pay-roll nine other negroes who are commissioned officers in the army, two being line officers. The officers are: Chaplains Washington W. E. Gladden, Twenty-fourth Infantry; George W. Prioleau, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and Oscar J. W. Scott, Tenth Cavalry, who have the relative rank of captains, and Chaplain Louis A. Carter, Ninth Cavalry, with the relative rank of first lieutenant; Chaplains Theophilus G. Steward and William T. Anderson, retired; Major John R. Lynch, retired; Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Cavalry, and Capt. John E. Green, Infantry. Chaplain Steward has the relative work of captain, and Chaplain Anderson that of major. Major Lynch is a former officer of the Pay Department.

Capt. Davis and Capt. Green both received their commissions through competitive examination. Capt. Davis was a first lieutenant in the Eighth United States Volunteer Infantry from July, 1898, until March, 1899, and the following June enlisted in the Ninth Cavalry. He underwent the examination for appointment as a second lieutenant and was appointed in May, 1901, being assigned to the Tenth Cavalry. Capt. Davis is serving as professor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio. Capt. Green also served in the ranks in the army, enlisting in the Twenty-fourth Infantry, in April, 1899. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Twenty-fifth Infantry in 1901. Capt. Green is serving as military attaché to Liberia, where he succeeded Major Young.

PITTSBURG CITIZENS FORM NEW REGIMENT

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 11.—There will be an opportunity for the Race to show patriotism and will have gratified their desire to participate in any trouble the United States may have with a foreign power, with the announcement yesterday that the First Pennsylvania infantry regiment will be recruited in Pittsburg. Chicago Defender 8/12/16

Recruiting offices will be opened at once at 212 Fourth avenue, where able-bodied men can enlist in their country's service. It is reported that many desired to enlist in the National Guard when President Wilson first issued a call to the state militia for duty on the Mexican border, but were told that Negroes could not enlist in the guards with white men. They desired to enlist as cooks, scullery hands and officers' servants, but were refused admission.

The regimental officers are: Colonel, Alfred H. McClelland; lieutenant colonel, Jacques La Belle; major, Harry McGowan; major, Frank B. Stewart; major, S. M. DuBerry; adjutant, A. M. Clay; chaplain, Rev. W. E. Howard; quartermaster, Charles L. Brown; inspector of small arms, John A. Anderson; assistant surgeon, Dr. H. Hall; battalion adjutant, George H. Donohue; battalion adjutant, Albert Knott; battalion adjutant, A. McC. Anderson; battalion quartermaster commander, H. C. Williams; battalion quartermaster, W. P. Bayles; battalion quartermaster, Cyrus Wimms; line officer, Oliver C. Raeder; line officer, Oliver V. Christian; line officer, James Flynn; line officer, John Elton; line officer, William Snyder; line officer, C. H. Vaughn; line officer, James T. Tarr.

The organization of the regiment came as a welcome surprise to many residents of the city, who had exhausted every means to join the National Guard. It is believed that there will be no difficulty in recruiting the company up to full war strength, when it will be offered President Wilson for service wherever he may desire to send it. Many of the officers have had previous military experience, a few of them being veterans of the Spanish-American war.

Soldiers – 1916
Officers

SUN

ess: New York City

OUR ONLY NEGRO ARMY OFFICER

Once more the negro troops of the United States army are brought to the front by the announcement that the Twenty-fourth Infantry, a negro organization, had been chosen for the search for Villa in the fastnesses of the Sierra Madre, where cavalry cannot penetrate. But though negro troops have done good service, there is only one negro officer in the army, outside of chaplains. Here is a sketch of him.

ON the platform of Tremont Temple in Boston Gov. Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts is speaking. Behind him swings a semicircle of distinguished white men and colored men and women; before him lies a sea of faces, mostly of colored people. There are many gold rimmed spectacles; the men wear frock coats or business suits of dark hues, and the women, most of them are in black. In the gallery is another crowd of negroes, both men and women, more roughly dressed than those in the orchestra seats.

In Gov. McCall's hand is a heavy gold medal.

"And so I have the honor to present to Major Charles Young——" he concludes, for a burst of yells, whistles and cheers from the gallery and subdued and polite applause from the orchestra terminate his speech.

A tall, broad shouldered, pleasant faced colored man clad in the dress uniform of a Major of the United States army steps forward. Smilingly he accepts the medal, bows repeatedly to the plaudits, maintaining his cool composure and dignity in spite of his obvious pleasure.

The presentation of this medal, which occurred on Washington's Birthday, is evidence of the esteem in which Major Charles Young is held. With the exception of four chaplains he is the only colored commissioned officer in the United States army; he is one of the three negroes who have been appointed to West Point, and with one exception he has attained a higher rank in the army than any other colored man.

From the standpoint of those interested in the advancement of negroes his achievement has been noteworthy, and from anybody's standpoint the grit and dogged determination that he displayed in his West Point days, in his fight for promotion and in even staying in the army must force admiration. Among the men who have praised him for his work are Lindley M. Garrison, as Secretary of War, and Major-Gen. Leonard A. Wood.

The medal presented to Major Young was one given annually by Dr. J. E. Spingarn of New York to the man or woman of African descent and American citizenship who has accomplished the greatest achievement during the year in any field of human endeavor. The 1914 medal, the first to be presented, was awarded to Dr. Edward E. Just, professor in Howard University medical school, for his work in biological research and for the advancement of medical education among colored people.

The 1915 medal, awarded to Major Young, was at the disposal of a committee composed of ex-President Taft, Oswald G. Villard, Dr. James H. Dillard of Virginia, director of the Slater and Jeanes funds, and two colored men, President John Hope of Morehouse College, Atlanta, and Bishop John Hurst of Baltimore.

Major Young's service which won the medal was his work in reorganizing the constabulary of Liberia. Of his work there Secretary Garrison wrote on January 28:

"His service has received the highest commendation from the President and Secretary of State of Liberia as well as from our own Secretary of State and our Charge d'Affaires at Monrovia."

Major Young was born in Kentucky in 1868 and was educated in the public schools of Ohio. In 1885 he was appointed to West Point. Three negroes have won this distinction, but Major Young was the only one of them to go through the academy and stick to the army after graduation.

The first of the three was appointed not long after the civil war. He passed his examinations and entered the academy to find the other cadets openly and bitterly hostile toward him. He managed to graduate, but he had had enough. He gave up the army as a career.

The second had a similar experience. Major Young is the third. There is no doubt that the feeling against him was as great as that against the other two, but for the four long years in West Point he managed to keep control of his temper. He was graduated well up in front in his class in 1889.

Upon graduation he was assigned to the Ninth and the Tenth Cavalry for several years. For ten months in 1897 he was a first lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry, a white regiment—the Ninth and Tenth are negro regiments. During the Spanish war he was a major in an Ohio negro battalion; after the war he was detailed as superintendent of the Sequoia and Grant national parks in California. In 1904 he was sent to Hayti and later to the Philippines with the Twenty-fifth Infantry. In the absence of the colonel he was in command of the regiment on several occasions.

In 1912 he was promoted to the rank of major and then he was sent as military attache to Liberia. Since then he has been reorganizing and training the Liberian constabulary, and it was for his work there that he received the Spingarn medal.

One other negro has gone as far in the army as Major Young. He was John R. Lynch, a paymaster. He was retired several years ago with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

HERALD

Boston, Mass

JUL 2 1916

DEMAND NEGRO OFFICERS IN U. S. REGULAR ARMY

Speakers at Meeting Held in Faneuil Hall to Honor Heroes of Carrizal Denounce Race Discrimination — Revocation of Segregation Called for in Resolution.

Tribute to the fallen heroes of Carrizal was paid last evening at a meeting, attended chiefly by Negroes, in Faneuil Hall, and several of the speakers criticised the attitude of white men toward colored soldiers, especially that phase of it which is displayed in the exclusion of Negroes from the ranks of commissioned officers. The gathering though small in number, was enthusiastic. A resolution was adopted declaring that President Wilson should revoke federal segregation along color lines, and a vote of thanks was given to Congressman George HoldenTinkham fro his speech against segregation.

E. T. Morris of Cambridge presided. The Rev. M. W. Thornton of Boston gave the invocation and Bishop I. W. Lee of Brooklyn the benediction. William M. Trotter, secretary of the National Equal Rights League, read a letter of regret from Gov. McCall and a letter from Charles H. Sullivan suggesting that Negroes should not join in the movement for preparedness, but remain neutral till they get all their rights, instead of risking their lives for their oppressors.

Reminiscences of War.

Capt. A. H. Knowles and Maj. W. J. Furlong, who fought in the civil war, gave reminiscenses of Col. Shaw. Charles H. Miller sang a song of his own composition. The Rev. M. A. N. Shaw and Mrs. Dr. Alice W. McKan also spoke.

Dr. Ernest H. Gruening, managing editor of the Boston Traveler, said in part:

"We have gathered tonight to honor the memory of brave men, soldiers of the 10th United States cavalry, who freely gave all they had and all they hoped for, for the republic. It is more surprising that we meet hre to honor them than that they should have fallen there. Their experience as colored Americans was no new. Colored soldiers have always been in the forefront of battle from the day when Crispus Attucks fell in the Boston massacre down to Carrizal.

"Colored soldiers hold nearly a monopoly of glory in the near-war we have just had with Mexico. When the military history of that war is written, it will deal with just one fight—that at Carrizal. We have veterans of Fort Wagner here, whose presence speaks far more eloquently than any poor words of mine. But there is one thought the sacrifice at Carrizal brings to mind.

Cause of the Country.

"They died fighting for a cause, the cause of the country in this case, perhaps the best of all. But they died fighting, and in so doing set an example to the whole colored race—to fight to the end in the cause that they have enlisted in and that they believe worth of support untod death.

"The colored people as a race are in a great fight—old as time and as the struggle for existence. It is their duty to take courage from the example of these men and to fight unflinchingly, in the same good spirit that these men did, to the end. If they fight for their rights in civil life as these men fought for the country in battle, they will indeed profit by the example. None knows better than you the story of discrimination, hardship, cruelties that confront you in daily life. None can feel more keenly the irony of greeting a race who make such a gallant stand in military life with discrimination and humiliation in civil life.

"If you fight to the end for equality of every description, it may be that those men who died at Carrizal, as others died at Wegner and San Juan and through all our wars, will not have died in vain."

Filipinos and Negroes.

Charles L. Rayson asked: "Why can a Filipino enter any branch of the navy, while a Negro must enlist as an officer's servant? Why are there no Negro cadets at West Point.? Perhaps because the 90,000,000 whites are afraid of the 10,000,000 blacks."

Clement C. Morgan, orator of the Harvard class of '90, said: "Nobody is willing to accept responsibility for the tragic blunder at Carrizal. The President will not father it, nor the secretary of state. They say Pershing acted in his own initiative.

"When the Senegalese arrived at Marseilles, they were welcomed with songs and flowers by the children and municipality. The troopers who came back to El Paso were made ridiculous by being pictured with watermelons."

Prof. Allen W. Whaley of East Boston, called on President Wilson to promote the black survivors of Carrizal to the rank of captain or lieutenant.

FUNSTON PRAISES CAPTAIN FORD

The Chicago Defender 8/5/16

CHICAGO DEFENDER NEWS SERVICE

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 4.—General Frederick Funston inspected the First Illinois brigade last week. He went over the whole of Illinois regiments and had the highest praise for the Eighth regiment, Chicago, Ill. Every company he attended a number of high army officers and spectators accompanied him. When he came to the Eighth the crowds became curious. Every man was at attention, looking spick and span, although the sun was 110 in the shade, and a very little shade. General Funston remarked, speaking to the members of his staff, that Ford looked every inch a soldier. The general did not know that he was addressing a soldier that had passed a federal examination for the volunteer service with the rank of major.

Captain Ford had just arrived from Leon Springs with a detachment of noncommissioned officers of his regiment machine gun company, received a great big compliment from the general. Colonel John J. Dooley, U. S. A., accompanied General Funston in the inspection and "our boy" made the hit for the regiment when the general had Lieutenant Lewis to completely "take down" a Lewis automatic rifle and explain the functions of each part for the general's benefit. He did it with such ease, intelligence and rapidity that it startled not only the spectators, but the general and other high military officials. General Funston turned and complimented Captain Ford for his expert knowledge of the complicated field piece. He was first lieutenant of Company E, but is now assigned to the machine gun squad. He joined the regiment six years ago and rapidly rose to position. He was among the few men to pass with a high mark the examination held by the U. S. A. Over a year ago he took the federal examination for volunteer service and passed with the rank of major. The certificate given him from the examination held at Leavenworth, Kan., was presented him at Springfield, Ill., last year at Camp Lincoln by Major Lewis, U. S. A. He is one of the best-

liked officers in the regiment and a student of military affairs. In time of peace he is in the health department Chicago, Ill.

Captain Ford

10TH CAVALRY MAN IS GRADUATE BAND MASTER

Sergt. Dorcy T. Rhodes, of the famous Tenth Cavalry, which is now stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., was a member of the graduating class in the military band department of the Institute of Musical Art, New York city,

New York age/ 6/16/16

class 1916, having finished the two years' course with high honors. Sergeant Rhodes is the second representative from the Tenth to graduate from this institution, Chief Musician Alfred J. Thomas, of the Tenth Cavalry Band, having graduated in 1914.

The Institute of Musical Art offered scholarships to the five highest qualified musicians of the United States army, the recipients to be selected by competitive examination, open to all. Sergeant Rhodes took this examination in September, 1914, and won a scholarship, being immediately sent to the military band department of the Institute of Musical Art, at Fort Jay, Governor's Island. At the graduation exercises he was one of the members of the cl taking part in the program, and awarded the bandmaster's degree.

Sergeant Rhodes entered the arm 1905 and has served in the Ninth alry, Twenty-fourth Infantry and T Cavalry. He is the son of Mr. Mrs. James H. Rhodes, and was ried to Miss Anna V. Cooper, of peka, Kan., who graduated from W burn College as a bachelor of fine Miss Cooper taught at Homer Col La.; Lane College, Jackson, Miss., A. M. A. College, Holly Springs.

Sergeant DORCY T. RHODES

Chicago Defender 7/1/16

Brownsville, Tex., June 30.—Major Charles Young of the United States Army is stationed here with his battalion. Friends from all over the country have been writing him to get the true information about the Tenth cavalry slaughter, but he has not given out any information, but will send a special story to The Defender, so the report runs here.

MAJOR CHARLES YOUNG.

Major Young has proved to all America his ability as a soldier of the first rank. His mental average in the army stands high and no man has seen more practical warfare than he. Just recently he returned from Africa and will be among the first to go into Mexico. He is one among the many of the Race that has demonstrated to the world that America should be proud of his group of people.

EVENING TELEGRAM

New York City

1916

Major Young, Only Negro West Point Graduate, in Thick of Villa Battle

As Ofiifcer of Tenth Cavalry He Takes Part in Rout of Villistas Near Bachiniva.

RECENTLY AWARDED A MEDAL FOR WORK IN LIBERIA.

Major Charles Young, the only negro graduate of the West Point Military Academy, who won distinction in the Cuban campaign, is among the comparatively few American soldiers that have engaged in actual battle with the Villa bandits. Major Young is at present with the Tenth Cavalry, a squadron of which under command of Colonel W. C. Brown, attacked the Villistas eighteen miles southeast of Bachiniva and killed between forty and fifty of them without a single American trooper being wounded.

Although reports from the front have made no direct mention of Major Young, it is presumed he was with the detachment that routed the Mexican murderers from their lair. He was with his command when it started on its pilgrimage into Mexico, having been recalled from Liberia to rejoin the Tenth just before the trouble started.

Major Young was awarded the Spingarn Medal on February 22 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for distinguished services in Liberia in reorganizing the constabulary and constructing roads into the difficult hinterland. Governor McCall presented the medal at a mass meeting in Tremont Temple, Boston.

MAJOR CHARLES YOUNG

COL. CHAS. YOUNG

Chicago Defender 8/12/16

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Taken on the field in Mexico, as he patiently awaits the senate to pass or his promotion to Lieutenant Colonel This is the first picture published in ...ung in Mexico

TENTH CAVALRYMAN GRADUATES WITH HONORS

The New York News

Sergeant Dorcy T. Rhodes, of the 10th Cavalry, now stationed at Huachuca, Ariz., the son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Rhodes, received his Band Master's Degree from Military Band Department, I. M. A., June 1, 1916.

Sergeant Rhodes entered the military service of the U. S. Army in 1905, and since that time has served with the 9th Cavalry, 24th Infantry, and the 10th Cavalry.

Sergeant Rhodes married Miss Anna V. Cooper, of Topeka, Kans., in 1912, who graduated from Washburn College, as a Bachelor of Fine Arts. Miss Cooper was very successful as a teacher at Homer College, Louisiana; Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; I. M. A. College, Halley Springs, Miss. After their marriage, through the encouragement of Mrs. Rhodes, Sergeant Rhodes entered the musical competition of the U. S. Army, and won one of the five scholarships offered to the U. S. Army by the Institute of Musical Art.

Soldiers – 1916

Officers

EVENING GLOBE

ss: New York City

COMPLAINT OVER NEGRO COURT MARTIAL OFFICER

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 14.—A protest from enlisted men is to be filed with the War Department against the trial of white soldiers by the general court-martial organized at Fort Sam Houston because four Negro officers are members of the court, it is announced here. Two captains and two first lieutenants of the Eighth Illinois National Guard (Negro regiment) are included in the personnel of thet welve officers of the court.

The formal complaint alleges it is the first time white soldiers have been compelled to stand trial before a court including in its membership Negro officers. Further complaint is made because these are National Guard officers, although of course temporarily in the federal service.

LEADER

ess: Pittsburgh, Pa.

AUG 7 - 1916

NEGROES FORM REGIMENT; WHITES FOR OFFICERS

A negro regiment numbering 1,800 men is to be organized in Pennsylvania, and headquarters have been opened in Pittsburg at 212 Fourth avenue, where recruiting is actively going on. The new regiment will be officered by white men.

Alfred H. McClelland will be the colonel; Jacques La Bell, lieutenant-colonel; Harry McGowan, Frank R. Stewart and S. M. Du Berry, majors; A. M. Clay, adjutant; Rev. W. E. Howard, chaplain; Harry A. Matters, commissary; Charles L. Brown, quartermaster; John A. Anderson, inspector of small arms; Dr. H. Hall, assistant surgeon; George H. Donahue, Albert Knott and A. McC. Anderson, battalion adjutants; H. C. Williams, W. P. Bayless and Cyrus Wimms, battalion quartermasters; Oliver V. Christian, Oliver C. Raeder, James Flynn, John Elton, William Snyder, C. H. Vaughn and James T. Tarr, line officers.